

007
Y.
R THE
WILL
FE

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4147.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

TUESDAY NEXT, April 23, at 3 o'clock, Prof. WILLIAM STRLING, M.D. LL.D. D.S.C., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES ON "STIMULATION, LUMINOUS AND CHEMICAL." Half-a-Guinea the Course.
THURSDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock, A. W. VERRALL, Esq., F.R.S.E., FIRST OF TWO LECTURES ON (1) EURIPIDES AND HIS AGE; (2) "THE BACCHANTS OF EURIPIDES." Half-a-Guinea the Course.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATION UNDER THE MARTIN WHITE BENEFICIATION.

BARON KIKUCHI, sometime Japanese Minister of Education and President of the University of Tokyo, will deliver—1. A COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, CLARE MARKET, W.C., on THURSDAYS, May 2, 9, 16, and 23, at 8.20 p.m. Subjects:—Secondary Education. Text-books. School Hygiene. Technical Education. Higher Education. Private Schools.
2. A COURSE OF TEN LECTURES ON JAPANESE EDUCATION AT KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, W.C., on FRIDAYS, April 20, May 3, 10, 17, and 24, June 7, 14, 21, and 28, and July 5, at 8 p.m. The Course will be repeated at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on SATURDAYS, April 27, May 4, 11, 18, and 25, June 8, 15, 22, and 29, and July 6, at 1.30 a.m. Subjects:—Elementary Schools. Middle Schools. Girls' High Schools. Training of Elementary School Teachers. Training of Secondary School Teachers. Physical Education. Higher Education. Home Education and other Influences on Education.
The Lectures are free.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following ADVANCED COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered:—

1. "BONAPARTISM," by HERBERT A. L. FISHER, M.A. (Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford) at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C., on MAY 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, and June 7, 1907, at 4.45 p.m.
2. "RECENT DISCOVERIES IN ROME," by Commendatore GIACOMO BONI (Director of Excavations in the Roman Forum), at KING'S COLLEGE, STRAND, W.C., on MAY 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30, 1907, at 4.45 p.m.
Admission to the above Lectures is free, without Ticket.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.—THE MUSIC

LECTURES will be given on MONDAY, April 22, in GRESHAM COLLEGE, and on APRIL 23, 24, and 25 in the CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Subjects: ORLANDO GIBBONS, SHAKESPEARE MUSIC (on April 23, Shakespeare's birthday), SCHUMANN. To commence at 6 p.m.

Exhibitions.

EARLY BRITISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERD'S SPRING EXHIBITION of selected Landscapes and Portraits by the Early Masters of the English School is NOW OPEN. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W.

ORIGINAL ETCHINGS BY DONALD SHAW MACLAUGHLIN. Exhibition now open at MR. R. GUTENST, 16, King Street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. 10-6.

THE BAILLIE GALLERY.—Exhibition of Paintings by T. L. SHOOSMITH; VICTOR AMES; JOAN and SYLVIA DREW. Now open, 10-5, -54, Baker Street, W.

DRESS DESIGNERS' FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—Armenian and other Hand Embroidery, Buckingham and Carrickmacross Lace, Smocked Dresses, Fine Needlework, Egyptian and other Handmade Ornaments. Hand-woven Silks, &c., at NEW DUDLEY GALLERY, 189, Piccadilly. 1s.

Provident Institutions.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND (For the Assistance of Authors and their Families who are in want).

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of RIFON Will Preside at The 117th ANNIVERSARY, at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, W.C., On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. precisely. The Committee will be glad to receive early replies from those who have been invited to act as Stewards. The List of Stewards will be advertised in the Times and Morning Post on the 28th inst. Donations will be gratefully acknowledged on behalf of the Committee by A. LEWELYN ROBERTS, Secretary, 4, Denison House, Westminster, S.W.

Educational.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORIALS in England or abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITAS, THIRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments. Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THIRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 30, Sackville Street, London, W.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN. (University of London.) ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Eleven Entrance Scholarships, from 35l. to 60l., and several Bursaries of not more than 30l., tenable for Three Years at the College, will be awarded on the results of an EXAMINATION to be held from JUNE 24 to JUNE 29, 1907. Names must be entered before MAY 28. The College requires Students for London Degrees and also for certain of the Oxford Honour Examinations. Inclusive Fee, 100l. a year.—For Forms of Entry and further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES.—THE FOURTH SERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES, conducted by Mr. JAMES DUFF BROWN, in Section V (Library History) and Section VI (Library Routine) of the Examination Syllabus, will COMMENCE on MAY 1, 1907. Full particulars relating to the Classes may be had on application to the undersigned. ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., Honorary Secretary of the Education Committee, Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—THE NEXT PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held on MAY 6 to 10, 1907, at the ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION, FLEET STREET, E.C., and at various Provincial Centres. Last date of entry, APRIL 25. Copies of the Syllabus, together with all details, can be obtained on application to the undersigned. ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., Hon. Education Committee, Whitcomb House, Whitcomb Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(University of London), YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, LONDON, W. The EASTER TERM BEGINS on THURSDAY, April 25, 1907. The College provides instruction for Students preparing for the University of London Degrees in Arts, Science, and Preliminary Medicine, also instruction in Subjects of General Education. There is a Hygiene Department, and an Art School. Students can reside in the College.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

ONE LEID SCHOLARSHIP IN ARTS, value 31l. 10s. First Year, 2nd, 3rd, and Third Year.
ONE HENRY TATE SCHOLARSHIP IN SCIENCE, annual value 48l., tenable for Three Years.
ONE PRIZE SCHOLARSHIP IN SCIENCE, annual value 48l., tenable for Three Years.
Will be awarded on the results of the Examination to be held in JUNE.

Full particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN TEACHING.

Students are admitted to the Training Course in OCTOBER and JANUARY. The Course includes full preparation for the Examinations for the Teaching Diplomas granted by the Universities of London and Cambridge.

A CLIFT-COURTAULD SCHOLARSHIP of the value of 15l. will be offered for the Session beginning OCTOBER, 1907. Candidates must hold a Degree or an equivalent. Applications should reach the HEAD of the TRAINING DEPARTMENT not later than JULY 1, 1907.

GARRATT'S HALL, BANSTEAD.

School for Girls of Good Social Position. House stands 570 ft. above sea level. Grounds, 45 Acres. Golf, Riding, Driving.

WEYBRIDGE LADIES' SCHOOL, SURREY.

Conducted by Miss E. DAWES, M.A. D.Lit.Lond. The comforts of a refined home. Thorough education on the principle of a sound mind in a sound body. No cramming, but preparation for Examinations if desired. French and German a speciality. Large Grounds. High and healthy position.

CHURCH EDUCATION CORPORATION.

CHELWELL HALL, OXFORD. Training College for Women Secondary Teachers. Principal Miss CATHERINE I. DODD, M.A., late Lecturer in Education in the Manchester University. Students are prepared for the Oxford, the Cambridge, and the London Teachers' Diplomas, and for the Higher Froebel Certificate. Special Short Courses for Teachers visiting Oxford in the Spring and Summer Terms. BURSARIES and SCHOLARSHIPS to be awarded in the Spring and Summer Terms.—Apply to the Principal.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors Gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL, & SMITH, School Agents (established 1853), 54, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Situations Vacant.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

CHAIR OF COMMERCIAL LAW. The COUNCIL invite applications for the CHAIR of COMMERCIAL LAW, now vacant by the appointment of the Professor to a Judgeship of County Courts. The emoluments of the Chair are a fixed Stipend of 372l., together with one-half of the Fees of Students attending the Professor's classes.—All particulars may be obtained from the REGISTRAR of the University, to whom applications must be sent not later than MAY 29, 1907.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES

BANGOR. (A Constituent College of the University of Wales.) Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS, now vacant. Applications and Testimonials should be received not later than SATURDAY, June 1, by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained. JOHN EDWARD LLOYD M.A. Secretary and Registrar. March 13, 1907.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY.

SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The CHORLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER of the above SCHOOL. There will be a PUPIL-TEACHERS' CENTRE in connexion with the SCHOOL.

Applicants must be Graduates. Previous experience as a Teacher in a recognised Secondary School is essential. Salary 250l. per annum.

Applications, endorsed "Head Master," stating age, previous experience, and accompanied by not more than three recent Testimonials, to be sent to me not later than APRIL 25, 1907. The gentleman appointed will be required to take up his duties at an early date.

By Order, JNO. MILLS, Town Clerk.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for appointment to the undermentioned posts at the AVERY HILL RESIDENTIAL and DAY TRAINING COLLEGE for WOMEN, ELTHAM, KENT.

(1) VICE-PRINCIPAL. Commencing Salary 250l. a year, rising by six annual increments of 15l. and one of 10l. to a maximum of 490l. a year, together with House, Residence, Washing, and Medical Attendance. The Vice-Principal will also be required to combine with her duties of Vice-Principal those of a Lecturer.

(2) THREE LECTURERS, each at a commencing Salary of 180l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 250l. a year. The Subjects required to be taught are History, Modern Languages (French), and Mathematics respectively. One of these Lectureships may be held by the Vice-Principal, in which case the Salary attaching to the post will be included in that paid to the Vice-Principal.

(3) TWO ASSISTANT LECTURERS in CHEMISTRY and BOTANY respectively, and an ASSISTANT MISTRESS of METHOD specially qualified for Infant School Work, each at a commencing Salary of 150l. a year, rising by annual increments of 10l. to 170l. a year. Applicants for these posts should possess a University Degree or its equivalent.

(4) FOUR TEACHERS OF SINGING, PHYSICAL EXERCISES, DRAWING, and NEEDLEWORK respectively, each at a fixed Salary of 100l. a year.

The Candidates appointed will be required to commence work about the MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 a.m. on THURSDAY, May 16, 1907, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars of Appointments in the Council's service are published in the London County Council Gazette, which can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage) 1d. an issue; or, for one year, a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., April 16, 1907.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the appointment of a TEACHER OF NATURE STUDY at the GRAY-SPOKE PLACE DAY TRAINING COLLEGE, for Two Hours' Compensative Work, Theoretical and Practical, both on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The rate of pay for this work will be 5s. an hour, and the Course will last approximately 35 weeks.

The Candidate appointed will be required to commence work in September, 1907.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1907, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars of appointments in the Council's service are published in the London County Council Gazette, which can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage) 1d. an issue; or, for one year, a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., April 16, 1907.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—FORTH-

COMING EXAMINATION.—SECOND-CLASS ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS IN THE ARMY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, and EXAMINERS IN THE EXCHEQUER and AUDIT DEPARTMENTS (18-194).—MAY 15.—The dates specified in the latest at which applications can be received.—They must be made on Forms, to be obtained, with particulars, from the SECRETARY, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.

SUBSCRIPTION PORTRAIT

OF

EDMOND WARRE,

D.D. C.B. M.V.O. V.D.,

Head Master of Eton,
1884—1905.

BY

JOHN SINGER SARGENT, R.A.

(Presented at Eton College, November 30, 1906.)

By arrangement with the Presentation Committee, THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY have secured the exclusive right of reproduction, and are publishing a Photogravure of this Portrait. The actual size of the engraved surface is 19 by 11½ inches, printed on Plate India Paper, with suitable margin.

An approved Proof, signed by the Artist, can be seen at the Autotype Company's Fine Art Gallery.

Full particulars and Prospectus will be sent on application.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,
74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Owing to the development of the School, additional Staff will be required in SEPTEMBER NEXT as follows:—

A SPECIAL ASSISTANT MASTER, Graduate, must be a good disciplinarian. Chief Subject: Mathematics. Initial Salary, 360, per annum.

A SCIENCE MISTRESS, Oxford, Cambridge, or London. Chief Subject: Biology. Strong discipline. Initial Salary, 120, per annum. TWO FORM MISTRESSES, Oxford, Cambridge, or London. Good Latin and Mathematics essential. History or Geography desirable. Games. Strong discipline. Initial Salary in each case, 120, per annum.

Forms of Application, which may be obtained from the undersigned, must be returned on or before MAY 11, 1907.

JNO. F. MOSS, Secretary.
Education Office, Leopold Street,
March 28, 1907.

Situations Wanted.

LONDON GRADUATE and AUTHOR, engaged in Reviewing for London Critical Journal of the highest standing, is desirous of FURTHER WORK.—A. Box 1228, Athenæum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

WEDGWOOD-BENTLEY. — Letters from Thomas Bentley to Josiah Wedgwood, between 1730 and 1780, bound in a Volume. This Volume is missing, and any one possessing it is begged to communicate with Miss WEDGWOOD, Lillerocks, Stone, Staffordshire.

SCHOLASTIC.—VACANCIES in SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—Application is invited from Graduates and other qualified Masters, Senior and Junior. Prospectus, with Short List of Schools at which posts have been filled during the last ten years, from BIVER & CO., 124, Regent Street, W. (Established 1858.)

SWITZERLAND.—Private Tour for Gentlemen.—Miss BISHOP LEAVES JUNE 12. Easy travelling. Pleasant company. Inclusive terms.—TYROL, SALZKAMMERGUT, JULY-AUGUST.—PORTUGAL. Unique Driving Tour. GENTLEMEN included.—27, St. George's Road, Kilburn, London.

ADVERTISER, having had a good connexion with the London Booksellers and Exporters for some years, is desirous of REPRESENTING a PUBLISHING HOUSE.—E. V. BAZIRE, 16, Patteners Lane, Calford, S.E.

NON-PROFESSIONAL COLLECTOR in GERMANY wants CONNECTION with a successful BRITISH FIRM (Auctions and Antiquities) to negotiate AUCTIONS of prominent CONTINENTAL PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.—Letters, CHANCE M.A. 938, care of Rudolf Mosse, Frankfurt-o-M.

AN OPENING occurs for a GENTLEMAN (not over 25 years of age) of sound education and literary tastes, to obtain TRAINING under a well-known LONDON EDITOR. Premium 100l.—Address, in first instance, to EUPHROSOC, Box 4261, Willing's, 125, Strand, W.C.

TRANSLATION from FRENCH or SPANISH. Indexing. Oxford Classical Honoursman.—H. A. Box 1245, Athenæum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

SEARCHES at BRITISH MUSEUM and other LIBRARIES in English, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Latin. Seventeen years' experience.—J. A. RANDOLPH, 128, Alexandra Road, Wimbeldon, S.W.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. B. Box 1002, Athenæum Press, 15, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

WANTED, FREEMAN'S NORMAN CONQUEST, Second-Hand.—Quote lowest price to ABBOTT, Limited, 22, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

WHOLESALE PUBLISHERS' BOOKBINDERS.

LEIGHTON, SON & HODGE,

16, NEW STREET SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

BINDERS IN CLOTH AND LEATHER.

Special facilities for the BINDING AND DISTRIBUTION of SCIENTIFIC and other SOCIETIES' PUBLICATIONS.

Type-Writers, &c.

AUTHORS' MSS., 9d. per 1,000 words. Sermons, Plays, Circulars, and all kinds carefully typed at home (Remington). Good paper. Duplicating from 3s. per 100. Orders promptly executed.—M. L. 18, Edgley Road, Clapham, S.W.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All kinds of MSS., Stories, Plays, Novels, &c., accurately TYPED. Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos; Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages). Research, Revision, Translation, Shorthand, Dictation Room.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—AUTHORS' MSS., PLAYS, and SERMONS, 8d. per 1,000 words; Legal and Technical Work, 1d. per folio (72 words). Accuracy and Despatch.—MISS RISON, 28, Cobham Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

TYPE-WRITING.—AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, and TECHNICAL and SCIENTIFIC MSS. of all kinds executed with accuracy and despatch. Translations. Meetings and Sermons reported.—MISS MORGAN, Bush Lane House, Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.—Established 1879. The interests of Authors capably represented. Arrangements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 24, Paternoster Row.

Sales by Auction.

Antique China, Jewellery, and Objets d'Art, the Property of a Gentleman, removed from a West-End Mansion.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on MONDAY, April 22, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL CHINA—Jewellery—a large number of Rings—Seals—Etruscan—Enamels—Miniatures—Snuff-Boxes—Horn Goblets—Scottish Dishes—Silver Plate—Pair-Case Watches, &c., the Property of a GENTLEMAN, removed from a West-End Mansion.

The Valuable Library of Modern Books of the late SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq., removed from Barnet.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 25, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable LIBRARY of the late SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq., including Tutors' Translations, complete set, 35 vols.—Examples of the Kelmscott and other Private Presses—Lacroix's Works, 5 vols.—Sutcliffe's Sporting Novels—Historical Works of Durry, Macaulay, Spencer, Walpole, Lecky, Green, &c.—Memoirs of Greville, First Edition, 8 vols.—Walpole, Lewis, Mary, Montagu, Selwyn—Library Editions of Swift, Fielding, Smollett, Sheridan, Burke, Thackeray, Dickens, Lamb—French Court Memoirs, by Lady Jackson—Paroisse—Bourgeois's Napoleon, 5 vols.—Madame Junot, 3 vols.—Pullen's Elizabethan Anthologies—Reprints of Old Dramatists, &c.—Symond's 'Cellini', First Edition, large paper—Peyre's Diary, edited by Wheatley, 10 vols., half-vellum—Edition de Luxe of Grammont's Memoirs—and other valuable items in the finest possible condition, chiefly in fine and delicate bindings.

Catalogues of above Sales may be had.

Valuable Books, including the Property of the late JAMES COLEMAN, and other Private Properties.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 8, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including Works of Antiquarian and Genealogical Interest.—First Editions of Modern Authors, including a Collection by and relating to Oscar Wilde—Architectural Works—WHITAKER'S MAGNA CARTA, vellum copy, with related Heraldic Borders—Works on Byzantine History and Architecture—valuable Collection of Autograph Letters and Portraits—Book Plates, &c.

Coins and Medals, including the Collection formed by the late SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the above valuable COLLECTION of COINS and MEDALS.

Important Autograph Letters and Manuscripts, including the Properties of a NOBLEMAN and the Rev. JAMES J. DOWNS, of Wells, Somerset, and others.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS, including 12 Original Warrants for the Massacre of Glencoe (Feb. 1688)—a Unique Series of Autograph Letters, Signed, from Graham of Claverhouse (immortalized by Sir Walter Scott as Bonnie Dundee) to the Earl of Linlithgow, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, concerning the Suppression of the Covenanters; also a Miniature Portrait of Graham of Claverhouse, in oils, given by him to David Bethune of Balfour in 1681, enclosed in a Silver Mount, with inscription—Sir Walter Scott's Autograph MS., Signed, of the Famous Poem 'Jock of Harehoun'—the Signature of Grace Darling the Heroine—Original Autograph MS. of George Washington—A Love Letter of the great Earl of Chatham to his Wife—A Letter Signed by General Wolfe three months before his death—another Autograph of Thackeray, Nelson, Edmund Burke, Wm. Pitt, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Beaconsfield, Macaulay, Gladstone, Queen Victoria, Edward VII., Duke of Wellington, James II., George III., Queen Charlotte, George IV., Princess Charlotte, &c., and an important Nelson Relief in the form of a Wax Medallion, executed by Lady Hamilton, whose own hair is worked with the decorative design, commemorating the 'Victory of the Nile.' Illustrated Catalogues, price One Shilling each.

The valuable Collection of Greek Coins, the Property of M. AUGUSTE DELBEKE, of Antwerp.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 24, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION of GREEK COINS, in Gold, Electrum, Silver, and Bronze, the Property of M. AUGUSTE DELBEKE, of Antwerp, Advocate, Member of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, selected chiefly for their artistic merit from the following well-known Collections: Carfax, The Earl of Ashburnham, Photiadis Pacha, Sir Edward Bunsen, Mouton, Rothschild, Baron von Wotch, well-known Antiquary (1905), and others. May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

A valuable Collection of Greek and Roman Coins, the Property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, April 26, at 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION of GREEK and ROMAN COINS in Gold, Silver, and Bronze, the Property of a GENTLEMAN; also Duplicates of a Foreign Collection.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

A Collection of Roman Coins, the Property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 29, at 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION of ROMAN COINS, in Silver and Bronze, the Property of THE ROYAL OLYMPIAN SOCIETY, and a COLLECTION of GREEK CIVIC and ROMAN COINS, in Electrum, Silver, and Copper, the Property of a CLERGYMAN, and various Numismatic Books.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

A Collection of Mezzotint and other Portraits, Engravings by W. Hogarth, &c., the Property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, May 3, at 1 o'clock precisely, a COLLECTION of MEZZOTINT and other PORTRAITS, principally English, Engravings by W. Hogarth, mostly in early states, &c., the Property of a Gentleman.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

A Portion of the Library of the late HENRY CHARLES HARFORD, Esq., of Stapleton House, and Frenchay Lodge, Gloucestershire.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, May 6, at 1 o'clock precisely, a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late HENRY CHARLES HARFORD, Esq., of Stapleton House, and Frenchay Lodge, Gloucestershire, comprising a Number of Rare and Valuable Books and Tracts relating to the Early History of America—Chronicles of Arnold, Fabry, Harding, Stow, &c.—The Works of Hooker and Capt. John Smith—Voyages and Travels—Poetical Works—Topography and History, &c.—Rare Early Printed Books, including Aescop's Fable, 1565; Ash's Carolina, 1683; Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays, 1679; Eden and Willms, Travels in the East and West Indies, 1777; Fote's North-West Fox, 1635; Harrington's Metamorphosis of Ajax, &c., 1566; Capt. James's Strange and Dangerous Voyage, 1633; Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained, First Edition; Complete Pack of Satirical Playing Cards—Shakespeare's Tragedy of Hamlet (1630)—Stafford's Pucella Hibernia, 1635—Early Printed Books on Tobacco—Turkville's Falconerie, &c.—a few interesting Early English Manuscripts, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Important Five Days' Sale.

WEIR HOUSE, SUNBURY ON THAMES.

The entire valuable CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, comprising Antiques, Early English, Chippendale, Louis XVI., and other Furniture—Two Pinacothecae—Decorative China—Water-Colour Drawings—Oil Paintings—a splendid Collection of Old Engravings and Mezzotints—a Library of over 3,000 Volumes, including the Works of Dickens, Austin, Thackeray, Scott, Rossetti, Lang, Austin Dobson, A. Lytton, D'Urfey, Jowett, Tobias Smollett, Tennyson, Villon, Little, Bewick's Quadrupeds, Whitaker, Morris, Porphyng, Seeborn, Dixon, Kearton, Sharpe, and Stanley's Birds and Birds' Nests, many of which are first Editions—the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ninth Edition, &c.—a valuable Collection of British Birds' Eggs from the Collections of S. Wallis, H. Noble, H. Pidsley, W. F. Urwick, and others—nearly 1,000 oz. of Silver—fine old Sheffield Plate—choice Vines—750 Claret—well-built Brougham and Victoria. MESSRS.

WATERER & SONS are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, upon the premises as above, on MONDAY, April 22, and Four Following Days, at 12 o'clock each day, private view (by cards only) on FRIDAY and public view SATURDAY preceding the Sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the AUCTIONEERS, Chertsey, Weybridge, and Walton on Thames.

Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO., will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 20, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including a SELECTION from an OLD COUNTRY LIBRARY, comprising Terry's British Theatrical Gallery, coloured copy—Terry's British Miniature Painters, Large Paper—Billings's Baronial Antiquities of Scotland, Large Paper, 4 vols.—Britton's Cathedral Antiquities, &c., 6 vols., and other Topographical Books—a few Early Printed and curious Illustration Books—Works in old English Literature—Poliphilus, Le Tableau des Riches Inventions, 1600—Eighteenth-Century Books of Travel, some relating to America—The Writings of Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Dickens, &c., and others, some First Editions—Lord Lytton's Novels, Library Edition, 43 vols.—Curry's Works, 18 vols.—The Cambridge Shakespeare, 9 vols.—and other Sets of Standard Authors, in calf and morocco—Engravings, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The Valuable Library of the late **JOSEPH WOODIN, Esq.**, removed from Anerley, by Order of the Executors.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 o'clock, the above valuable LIBRARY, comprising Gould's Birds of Australia, with the Supplement, 9 vols., The Birds of Great Britain, 5 vols., and The Humming Birds, 3 vols.—Eyles's Genus Lilium—Hogg's Herefordshire Pomona, 2 vols.—Smith's Zoology of South Africa, 5 vols.—Anas's Rabbits Illustrated—Harris's Wild Animals of South Africa—Boulenger and Westwood's Diurnal Lepidoptera, 3 vols.—and other Natural History and Botanical Books by Morris, Couch, Bree, &c.—a Set of the Early Editions of Bewick's Works, 5 vols., Large Paper—Extra Illustrated and Extended Sets of Shakespeare's Works, 15 vols., and Napoleon's Peninsular War, 10 vols.—Poulmar's Chronicles, with the Illuminated Plates, 2 vols.—The Turner Gallery, &c., Proofs, 6 vols., morocco extra—Lodge's Portraits, India Proofs, in 6 vols.—Monmouth's Rome, and Guizot's France, Library Editions—Thackeray's Works, Édition de Luxe, 24 vols., &c., the whole in excellent condition, and mostly in choice morocco bindings by Bedford, Riviere, and others. To which are added other Properties, comprising Gould's Birds of Europe, 5 vols.—Audley's Life of a Sportsman, First Edition, and other Sporting Books—First Editions of Esteemed Authors—Modern Fine-Art Books, &c.

Catalogues on application.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books, including portion of the Library of the late **BARTLE FRERE**.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., EARLY IN MAY, the ABOVE LIBRARY, and other Properties, including a small Collection of Early Printed Books, several in contemporary bindings—Hakluyt's Voyages, 3 vols., 1596-1600—Books relating to India, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On TUESDAY, April 23, and WEDNESDAY, April 24, FINE ENGRAVINGS of the Early English School.

On WEDNESDAY, April 24, OLD ENGLISH and FOREIGN SILVER, the Property of a NOBLEMAN, and from various sources.

On THURSDAY, April 25, and FRIDAY, April 26, PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE from various sources.

On SATURDAY, April 27, PICTURES by Old Masters.

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that his SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 23, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C., for the disposal of MICROSCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—Levels—Electrical and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lanterns, with Slides and all Accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property.

On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

£25,000.

I am prepared to PURCHASE to this amount, for a wealthy Customer forming Collection, fine Specimens of Old Silver, Dresden, Chelsea, Worcester, Oriental, or other English or Continental CHINA Figures, Groups, Vases, Tea and Coffee, Dinner, or Dessert Services, Silver and Sheffield Plate, Old Miniatures, Jewellery, and, in fact, anything of fine quality of an antique character. High prices paid; immediate cash.

Please write, in first instance, giving description, when an appointment will be made to view. No charge made for attendance.

J. ROCHELLE THOMAS,

11 King Street, St. James's Street, S.W. (two doors from Christie's). Bankers, Capital and Counties.

Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King and Royal Family.

Magazines, &c.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., April 20, contains:—

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: Interior View and Structural Drawings.

FURTHER NOTES AT THE BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION.

And at Olympia, W. THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE DANISH EXHIBITION AT THE GUILDHALL, WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: Paper Read at the Architectural Association.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND HEATING (Student's Column).

At Offices as above (4d.; by post, 4½d.), or from any Newsagent.

READY MAY 11.

LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA. By HENRY MORRIS, Ind. Civ. Service (Retd.), Author of 'Life of Charles Grant', &c.

CHRISTIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY FOR INDIA, 9, Duke Street, Adelphi, London.

For Booksellers' Catalogues, &c., see p. 486.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

TRANSLATIONS INTO GREEK AND LATIN VERSE. By Sir

Richard C. Jebb, late Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. Second Edition.

Fcap 4to
7s 6d net

This collection of Sir Richard Jebb's compositions includes all the passages, forty-three in number, contained in the first edition of 1873, which has been for a long time out of print and has now become scarce. Considerable additions have, however, been made in the present volume; the additional pieces being Macaulay's 'Epitaph on a Jacobite,' 'Polyglot Russian Scandal,' the Pindaric version of Leopardi's Ode on the Monument to Dante, an original Pindaric ode written for the celebration of the eighth centenary of the University of Bologna, and a translation in Pindaric metre of a poem by Mr. Rann Kennedy.

EARLY ENGLISH PRINTED BOOKS IN THE UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE, 1475 to 1640. Volume IV. Indexes.

Demy 8vo
15s net

This, the fourth and last volume of the work, contains the following indexes: (1) Index of books, (2) of printers and stationers, (3) of engravers and painters, (4) of towns, (5) of portraits, (6) of music, and (7) of bibliographical. With this volume is given a separate appendix, containing pages 1745 to 1804, to the already published Vol. III.

Price for the complete work (four volumes and appendix) 3l. net. Price of Vols. I, II, III (with appendix), and IV., separately, 15s. net.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS IN

THE LIBRARY OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE. By M. R. James, Litt.D. Volume I. Nos. 1-354.

Large royal 8vo
10s 6d net

The manuscripts belonging to Gonville and Caius College comprise, first, the relics of the medieval collection; next, the books given by the second founder of the College, Dr. Caius; thirdly, those given or bequeathed by William Moore in 1650; fourthly, the heraldic collections given about 1880 by Dr. John Knight; and, fifthly, miscellaneous additions acquired in and after the sixteenth century. This volume, the first of the two in which the work is to be issued, contains descriptions of 354 manuscripts, the large majority of which belong to the medieval period.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND FOR USE IN SCHOOLS. By Arthur

D. Innes, M.A., formerly Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford.

Crown 8vo
4s 6d

"It is a work of conspicuous merit and unquestionable value. Covering over 500 closely printed pages, it traces historical developments in England from the earliest times to the close of the nineteenth century. Mr. Innes has endeavoured to interest and guide the student rather than to cram him. His aim is comprehensive, for he seeks not merely to give an accurate chronicle, but to present history in its various aspects, constitutional, social, international and biographical. Within his limits he has achieved a large measure of success."—*Scotsman*.

BALLADS AND POEMS ILLUSTRATING ENGLISH HISTORY.

Edited by Frank Sidgwick.

Fcap 8vo
1s 6d

"The ancient saying that the songs of a nation are more important than its laws seems to have inspired the compilation of 'Ballads and Poems.'... Fortunately will be those young pupils whose lessons in history are imprinted on the memory by learning these poems. The selection has been carefully made."—*Tribune*.

"This is a brave and handsomely equipped little school-book... It has been contrived, like Goldsmith's chest, to serve a double purpose, and it answers its purpose admirably. Its aim, on the one hand, is to cultivate the imagination and the taste by poetry; and, on the other, to enlighten and enlarge the mind by history."—*Scottish Review*.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRACTS. Edited by J. G.

Leathem, M.A., and E. T. Whittaker, M.A., F.R.S., Royal Astronomer of Ireland.

Demy 8vo
paper covers

The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press are publishing under this title a series of short works on various topics in Pure Mathematics and Theoretical Physics. The chief purpose is to assist in the maintenance of a high standard in English mathematical teaching, by the continued infusion of new methods and more accurate modes of treatment and by the extension of knowledge of recent mathematical research.

The tracts are published separately, some three or four in each year, and are numbered with a view to their being bound in volumes. A prospectus of the series will be sent free on application. The following tracts have already appeared:—

No. 1. VOLUME AND SURFACE INTEGRALS USED IN PHYSICS. By J. G. LEATHEM, M.A.

No. 2. THE INTEGRATION OF FUNCTIONS OF A SINGLE VARIABLE. By G. H. HARDY, M.A.

No. 3. QUADRATIC FORMS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION BY MEANS OF INVARIANT FACTORS. By T. J. P. A. BROMWICH, M.A., F.R.S.

No. 4. THE AXIOMS OF PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY. By A. N. WHITEHEAD, Sc.D., F.R.S.

No. 5. THE AXIOMS OF DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY. By A. N. WHITEHEAD, Sc.D., F.R.S. [Ready immediately.]

LONDON, FETTER LANE: Cambridge University Press Warehouse: C. F. CLAY, MANAGER.

A SELECTION OF
CASSELL & COMPANY'S NEW AND FORTHCOMING VOLUMES.

NOW READY.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, AND OTHER TORY MEMORIES.

By T. E. KEBBEL.

With Portrait Frontispiece, 16s. net.

The largest section of these 'Memories' is made up of intimate talks with and reminiscences of Lord Beaconsfield, which throw new light upon such questions as his attitude towards the Church of England and towards Parliamentary Reform, as well as upon his personal tastes and literary predilections. The author has a good deal that is interesting to say of other Tory Statesmen. In other chapters he records his recollections of great Tory Ladies, of Tory Editors and Writers, of Tory Sportsmen and Agriculturists, and of Tory Clubs. Abounding as it does in piquant stories, the volume is as interesting to the general reader as it is valuable to the student of political affairs.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

By WALTER P. WRIGHT. With 2 Coloured and 48 Half-Tone Plates. 6s. net. [Now ready.]

"A first-rate book on the subject, containing many excellent illustrations."—*Daily Graphic*.

WORRY—THE DISEASE OF THE AGE.

By Dr. C. W. SALEEBY. 6s.

[Now ready.]

In this book Dr. Saleeby demonstrates the futility of worry and its relation to disease, work, and the religious life. He shows the affinity between worry and physical disease, and deals with the evil effects of drugs and drinks and the abuse of hypnotics and narcotics.

A SEA DOG OF DEVON:

A Life of Sir John Hawkins. By R. A. J. WALLING. Containing Introduction by LORD BRASSEY. With Frontispiece. 6s. net. [Now ready.]

This book is the first attempt at a biography of Sir John Hawkins. His career included many of the most thrilling exploits in the annals of sea warfare. The parts played by Hawkins in the Fera plot, in the building up of England's naval greatness, and in the defeat of the Spanish Armada are all examined in detail.

WILD FLOWERS IN THEIR SEASONS.

By Prof. F. EDWARD HULME, F.L.S. With 80 beautiful Coloured Plates from Original Drawings by the Author. Leather, 5s. net. [Ready April 26.]

This floral chronology is the outcome of observations extending over a long duration of time and conducted under the most favourable circumstances. Such a book will supply a very useful guide to the Nature-lover of botanical tastes. When we know the season a plant naturally appears, and when we know the locality where we may reasonably expect to find it, we are far on our road to success, and are free to spend our energies in other and more profitable directions. It is on these salient points—the probable time, the likely place—that the volume in question brings welcome aid.

THE STORY OF "THE RING."

By S. H. HAMER. With 4 Coloured Plates by HARRY ROUNTREE. 1s. 6d. net; cloth back, 2s. 6d. net. [Ready April 22.]

The story of Wagner's great tetralogy told in simple language. More than 100 musical illustrations are given. The work is intended for those who wish to become better acquainted with Wagner's music-dramas, and may be usefully studied before attending any performance of one of the series—or an excerpt given in the concert room.

F I C T I O N

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIAMOND SHIP 6s.

By MAX PEMBERTON.

PRINCESS MARITZA 6s.

By PERCY BREBNER.

A STRONG MAN'S VOW 3s. 6d.

By JOSEPH HOCKING.

THE KINGMAKERS 6s.

By ARMIGER BARCLAY.

A LOST SUMMER 6s.

By THEO DOUGLAS.

THE LATE TENANT 6s.

By GORDON HOLMES.

HERLADYSHIP'S SILENCE 6s.

By MARIE CONNOR LEIGHTON.

THE QUEST OF EL DORADO 6s.

By WILMOT WARING.

THE FROZEN VENUS 6s.

By HARRY LONGLEY LANDER.

THE SOUL OF MILLY GREEN 6s.

By Mrs. HAROLD GORST.

CHAMPION: the Story of a Motor-Car 6s.

By JOHN COLIN DANE.

THE LAND OF EVERY MAN 5s. net.

By ALBERT KINROSS.

READY APRIL 26.

RED RUSSIA. By John Foster Fraser.

With 48 Full-Page Plates from Photographs. 6s.

'Red Russia' takes us right behind the scenes of Russia's tragedy. We are shown the workings of the Bureaucrats and the Nihilists, and we begin to understand how revolutions are manufactured. Moreover, we are shown the conditions governing the status of the classes and the masses. We are given a truthful view of Russian life. The happenings in the land of the Czar wear a new aspect when we view them through the pages of Mr. Foster Fraser's book. It is a book which deserves well of the historian and of the student of national life, whilst all the time it is as interesting as a novel to the reader who would know his Russia as it really is.

CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, London, Paris, New York, and Melbourne.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

A HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

By C. P. LUCAS, C.B. Crown 8vo, cloth.

NEW VOLUME JUST PUBLISHED.

Vol. VI. AUSTRALASIA.

By J. D. ROGERS, Barrister-at-Law,

Formerly Stowell Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Part I. HISTORICAL.

Part II. GEOGRAPHICAL.

With 22 Maps. 7s. 6d. Part I., 4s. 6d. Part II., 3s. 6d.

Vol. I. **THE MEDITERRANEAN AND EASTERN COLONIES.** Revised and brought up to date by R. E. STUBBS, B.A. Second Edition, with 13 Coloured Maps, 5s.

Tribune.—"A compendious and authoritative text-book which will be of constant use to journalists, politicians, students, traders, travellers, and all others interested in the great trade routes to India and the Far East."

Vol. II. **THE WEST INDIES.** Revised and brought up to date by C. ATCHLEY, L.S.O. Second Edition, 7s. 6d.

West India Committee Circular.—"Since this book was first published in 1890 much has happened in, and in connexion with, our West Indian Colonies, and the new edition is very welcome. The hurricanes of 1898 and 1899, the eruptions of the Soufrière and Mount Pelé of 1902, and the Jamaica cyclone of 1903 are among the natural causes which have affected the West Indies during the fifteen years which have elapsed since Mr. Lucas's book first saw light, while the visit of the Royal Commission of 1896, the abolition of sugar bounties, the establishment of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, and the resuscitation of the cotton industry, are among the events of industrial and social importance which have occurred during the same period, and all are faithfully dealt with by Mr. Atchley."

Vol. III. **WEST AFRICA.** By C. P. LUCAS, C.B. Revised to the end of 1899 by H. E. EGERTON, M.A. Second Edition, with 5 Maps, 7s. 6d.

Colonist and Indian.—"There is a mine of interest attached to every Colony, and that all the more of value as it is not readily to be got at in any other book but this. A text-book indispensable to all who have to do with the West Coast of Africa."

Vol. IV. **SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.** By C. P. LUCAS, C.B. With 6 Maps, 9s. 6d.; or, separately, Part I. Historical, 6s. 6d.; Part II. Geographical, 3s. 6d.

Pall Mall Gazette.—"It is refreshing to come across so sane, scholarly, and judicious a little volume. There is more assistance to the proper understanding of South African questions in its 340 well-printed pages than in any work of the same size we know of. Mr. Lucas proves on every page that he is one whose judgments are founded on knowledge, and it would be well if every amateur critic of South Africa were compelled to pass an examination on his book."

Vol. V. **CANADA—PART I. (NEW FRANCE).** By C. P. LUCAS, C.B. With 4 Maps, 6s.

Liverpool Journal of Commerce.—"The vast amount of information which will be absolutely new to the majority of readers—even of students of history—given in Mr. Lucas's valuable treatise, cannot but be of considerable advantage to the business man as well as to all Britishers who desire to be in possession of a knowledge of the countries over which their national colours fly, the history of which is always interesting and edifying to the most casual student. Mr. Lucas in his book gives the public the benefit of deep research such as comparatively few can indulge in, and in such a manner and language as cannot fail to attract."

THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES AND THEIR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT. An Introduction to Mr. C. P. Lucas's 'Historical Geography of the British Colonies.' By HUGH EDWARD EGERTON, M.A. With 8 Maps. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.; or in a cheaper style, 2s. 6d.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. By W. P. GRESWELL. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEW-FOUNDLAND. By the same Author. With 10 Maps. Crown 8vo, 6s.

GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI. By the same Author. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE CANADIAN WAR OF 1812. By C. P. LUCAS, C.B. With 8 Maps. 8vo, cloth, pp. viii+200, 12s. 6d. net.

Army and Navy Gazette.—"The work fills a vacant place in our colonial history, and will be read with equal interest in this country and in Canada, and not less in other parts of the Empire. . . . Gives an interesting, well-informed, and well-written account of the military operations, distinguished by literary ability and a mastery of the subject. . . . Mr. Lucas has written a well-balanced and dispassionate, though withal a patriotic, narrative of events which deserve a larger place in our history than has hitherto been assigned to them."

Outlook.—"This is a book which will take high rank by reason of its merits, both literary and historical. Mr. Lucas is to be congratulated on the manner, at one and the same time graphic and philosophical, in which he has treated a chapter of colonial history too often regarded as obscure and inglorious. Canada will owe him much gratitude for his masterly study of a struggle which, more than any other event, led to her consolidation as a State."

HISTORICAL ATLAS—EUROPE AND HER COLONIES. 27 Maps. 35s. net.

CORNEWALL-LEWIS'S ESSAY ON THE GOVERNMENT OF DEPENDENCIES. Edited by C. P. LUCAS, C.B. 8vo, quarter-bound, 14s.

THE CLAIMS OF THE STUDY OF COLONIAL HISTORY UPON THE ATTENTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. An Inaugural Lecture delivered on April 23, 1906, by H. E. EGERTON. 8vo, paper covers, 1s. net.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA: being a Digest of the Statute Law Relating Thereto. With Historical Introduction and Illustrative Documents. By Sir C. P. ILBERT. New Edition, 1907. 10s. 6d. net.

THE ENGLISH FACTORIES IN INDIA, 1618-1621. A Calendar of Documents in the India Office, British Museum, and Public Record Office. By WILLIAM FOSTER. Published under the patronage of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. 8vo, cloth, with Maps, 12s. 6d. net.

Daily Telegraph.—"We cordially congratulate Mr. William Foster upon the high standard which this volume maintains throughout. . . . These records need, perhaps, an experienced eye if the real human interest is to be distilled from the plain-spoken and sometimes tedious letters of the H.E.I.C.'s agents, but for a picture of the days that preceded the settlement at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, it is impossible to better that presented by these letters, both in their dullness and in their interest. This is the first casting of the leaven, and we can see it barely working. . . . We trust the series will be continued."

THE DAWN OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY. A History of Exploration and Geographical Science from the Middle of the Thirteenth to the Early Years of the Fifteenth Century (c. A.D. 1290-1420). Third and last Volume. By C. RAYMOND BEAZLEY, M.A. F.R.G.S. With Reproductions of the principal Maps of the time. 8vo, cloth, 21s. net. Vols. I. and II. have been previously published, price 15s. net each.

Geographical Journal.—"Many believe that history should not be written or taught without a study of geography, and such views undoubtedly receive fresh confirmation of the strongest character by the recent publication of the third volume of 'The Dawn of Modern Geography,' in which Mr. Beazley has delineated with a masterly hand the birth of that science in mediaeval times. Those who study this work carefully can hardly fail to form the opinion that not only should it be read by aspiring historians, but that it is itself history, written on such broad lines and with such clear combinations of cause and effect that the result is to dwarf any writer who would neglect this aspect of the subject. . . . Three volumes which will constitute the standard work for Europe on this extremely important subject."

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY. PIPER—POLY-GENISTIC. A Triple Section. By Dr. J. A. H. MURRAY. 7s. 6d. The next issue (July 1) will be a portion of M, by Dr. BRADLEY. Already published, A—L, M—NISBIRTH, N—NICHE, O, P—POLYGENISTIC, Q, and R—RESERVE.

THE OXFORD TREASURY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By G. E. HADLOW and W. H. HADLOW. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. each.

Vol. I. **OLD ENGLISH TO JACOBÆAN.**

Academy.—"It gives a clear outline of the history of the subject; and it pays due attention to the influence of foreign literatures on our own, a matter that handbooks are apt to omit."

Vol. II. **GROWTH OF THE DRAMA.**

Outlook.—"The quotations from contemporary drama are long and continuous—a much better system than the short, jerky little extracts common in anthologies, and, in one instance, considerable debt is owed to the editors, who have rescued the book of an old mummied play from local actors, who had the words from oral tradition. . . . No student of the drama could have a better guide than Mr. and Miss Hadlow. The introduction is a model of compressed good sense and clear views, and the notes are crisp and to the point. They also give a pleasant glimpse of the London theatres known in the sixteenth century as 'publique houses.'"

THE SHIRBURN BALLADS, 1585-1616. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by ANDREW CLARK. With 40 Illustrations from Black-Letter Copies. Demy 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. net.

Notes and Queries.—"We had ceased to look for any such contributions to ballad literature as we have received from the Clarendon Press. . . . The collection is wonderfully rich, varied, and representative. As Mr. Clark says, there pass in review before us, as we turn the pages, the folk-songs of Shakespeare's time—the songs that poor Tom sang and that Antiochus vended. It is, indeed, marvellous what illumination is cast upon Shakespeare's subjects. . . . Many of the ballads are illustrated by reproductions of the quaint pictures in the black-letter copies. The whole is treated in a very scholarly fashion, and the book is, in all respects, a credit to the august press from which it is issued."

Tribune.—"Mr. Andrew Clark has edited the volume with a painstaking care that will earn the gratitude of all students of ballad literature. . . . The compiler of the Shirburn manuscript had a truly eclectic taste, and almost every variety of ballad literature is represented in his selection. . . . Mr. Clark's book is full of varied interest, and may be safely commended to all students of the early English ballads in particular, and to all ballad-lovers in general."

SAMUEL JOHNSON. The Leslie Stephen Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, February 22, by W. RALEIGH. 8vo, 1s. net.

Daily Mail.—"Admirable both in matter and expression. We have rarely met with a juster or more concise list of Johnsonian appreciation."

THE CULTS OF THE GREEK STATES. By LEWIS RICHARD FARNELL, D.Litt. M.A. F.A.S. Vols. III. and IV., 8vo, cloth, with 86 Plates, 32s. net.

Manchester Guardian.—"Every one who has used the earlier volumes knows that these also will be invaluable as a work of reference. . . . The book will. . . be used less for its discussion of matters of art than for its careful accumulation of evidence relating to the origin and history of cults. The author has no axe of his own to grind, but what he says will retain its value long after most of the brilliant hypotheses which now constantly disturb our notions of Greek religion are disarmed of their more aggressive qualities and retire to a modest seclusion beside the solar myth. . . . A noteworthy feature of the book is that it is the first on its subject in which a really extensive use is made of coins."

PLATO. Edited by J. BURNET.

Vol. V. (Completing the Work) MINOS, LEGES, EPINOMIS, EPUSTOLAE, DEFINITIONES, SPURIA. (Immediately.) [Oxford Classical Texts.]

THE THEORY OF GOOD AND EVIL. A Treatise on Moral Philosophy. By HASTINGS RASHDALL, D.Litt. Oxford, Hon. D.C.L. Durham. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 14s. net.

Scotsman.—"A volume which is full of ripe reflections and varied illustrations from end to end. No more instructive or readable treatment of these questions has appeared for many years, and it will doubtless receive, as it demands, the most serious consideration at the hands of ethical experts both in this country and elsewhere."

THE DILLENIAN HERBARIA. An Account of the Dillenian Collections in the Herbarium of the University of Oxford, together with a Biographical Sketch of Dillenius, Selections from his Correspondence, Notes, &c., by G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, Hon. M.A. Edited, with an Introduction, by S. H. VINES, M.A. F.R.S. Crown 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d. net.

London: HENRY FROWDE, Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

LIST.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.—NEW SERIES.

SHAKESPEARE.

By WALTER RALEIGH.

Crown 8vo, 2s. net. [Tuesday.]

MR. PUTNAM WEALE'S
NEW BOOK.THE TRUCE IN
THE EAST,
AND ITS AFTERMATH.

With Illustrations and Maps. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

Times.—"Mr. Putnam Weale's book is an interesting contribution to the discussion of the situation in the Far East."

FIFTH AND CHEAPER EDITION.

A HUNTER'S WANDERINGS
IN AFRICA.

Being a Narrative of Nine Years spent amongst the Game of the Far Interior of South Africa. By FREDERICK COURTENEY SELOUS. Illustrated. Extra crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [Tuesday.]

SEVENTEENTH EDITION REVISED.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF
THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

By Sir EDWARD CREASY. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

A HANDBOOK OF
BRITISH INLAND BIRDS.

By ANTHONY COLLETT. With Coloured and Outline Plates of Eggs by ERIC PARKER. 6s.

Daily Telegraph.—"Mr. Anthony Collett's admirable volume."*Evening Standard*.—"This volume is one to read and to possess. It teaches much that is well worth knowing, and encourages a study that doubles the value and zest of the most ordinary country ramble."

JOHN GLYNN.

By ARTHUR PATERSON. Crown 8vo, 6s.

Times.—"A stirring romance of the fight with crime in a nest of hooligans and thieves."HOW DOTH THE
SIMPLE SPELLING-BEE.

By OWEN WISTER.

Illustrated. Globe 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

MADAME DE TREYMES.

By EDITH WHARTON.

Globe 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

H. FIELDING.

RE-ISSUE WITH NEW APPENDIX.

FIELDING.

By AUSTIN DOBSON. Crown 8vo, Library Edition, 2s. net; Popular Edition, 1s. 6d.

[English Men of Letters.]

TOM JONES.

2 vols. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net each. Roxburgh binding, 5s. net each. [Library of English Classics.]

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London

HURST & BLACKETT'S
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE SECRETS OF THE VATICAN:

The Palace of the Popes.

By DOUGLAS SLADEN,

Author of 'In Sicily,' 'Queer Things about Japan,' &c.

In super-royal 8vo, cloth, gilt top.

Illustrated by 60 Half-Tone Reproductions from Photographs and a Plan. Price 21s. net.

This book is an account of the things not generally known to those who only speak English, about the Pope, his Cardinals, his Officials, and his Guards in the Vatican, and an account of the parts not generally shown in the Vatican and St. Peter's.

Detailed prospectus on application.

NEW NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.

MALCOLM CANMORE'S PEARL.

By AGNES GRANT HAY.

Crown 8vo, with a Frontispiece. 6s.

NEW LIST OF 6s. NOVELS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MORLEY ROBERTS' NEW COMPLETE ROMANCE.

THE FLYING CLOUD.

A ROCK IN THE BALTIC. By

ROBERT BARR, Author of 'The Triumphs of Eugene Valmont,' &c.

A GALLANT OF GASCONY. A

Romance of Marguerite de Valois. By PHILIP L. STEVENSON, Author of 'A Gendarme of the King,' 'The Black Cuirassier,' &c.

NEW NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.

A JURY OF THE VIRTUOUS. By

PATRICK HOOD.

THE HOUSE OF REST. By Mrs.

FRED. REYNOLDS, Author of 'In Silence,' 'Hazel of Hazeldean,' &c. [Second Edition.]

MY LADY NAN. By Bessie Dill,

Author of 'The Lords of Life,' 'The Final Goal,' &c.

THE WHEEL. A Book of Beginnings.

By M. URQUHART, Author of 'A Tragedy in Commonplace,' &c.

THE WORLD OF CRIME. By M.

GORON, Late Chief of the Paris Detective Police. Crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d. [Second Edition.]

READY SHORTLY.

SHORT CRUISES. New Volume of

Stories. By W. W. JACOBS. 3s. 6d.

NEEDLES AND PINS. A Sequel to

'If I were King.' By JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY. 6s. [Next week.]

COLONEL DAVERON. By Percy

WHITE. 6s.

DEAD LOVE HAS CHAINS. By

Miss BRADDON. 3s. 6d.

THE STRONGEST OF ALL

THINGS. By MADAME ALBANESI. 6s.

THE PASSING OF THE THIRD

FLOOR BACK AND OTHER STORIES. By JEROME K. JEROME. 2s. 6d.

THE THIRD EDITION NOW ON SALE.

INDISCREET LETTERS FROM
PEKING.Edited by B. L. PUTNAM WEALE,
Author of 'Manchu and Muscovite,' &c.

1 vol. demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d. net.

"The writer roughly drags aside the veil which a discreet diplomacy had drawn over the truth."—*Morning Post*."These remarkably 'indiscreet' letters are more exciting than ninety-nine novels out of a hundred."—*Daily Graphic*."The letters are strong and lurid, brutal in realism, often brutal in cynicism, and invariably clever."—*Spectator*.

JUST ISSUED.

THE HORSE: ITS SELECTION
AND PURCHASE.

Together with the Law of Warranty, Sale, &c.

By FRANK T. BARTON, M.R.C.V.S.,

Author of 'Our Friend the Horse,' 'The Age of the Horse.'

Demy 8vo, cloth, with Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
182, High Holborn, W.C.J. M. DENT & CO.'S
NEW BOOKS.

A NEW, ENLARGED, AND REVISED EDITION.

THE HISTORY OF MODERN
PAINTING.

By Prof. RICHARD MUTHER.

A New and Revised Edition of Prof. Muther's authoritative work on the Art of the Nineteenth Century, enlarged by the Author. With nearly 1,300 Reproductions in Black-and-White and 48 in Colours. This work has been so largely revised, re-written, and re-illustrated that it is practically a new work. 4 vols. crown 8to, buckram, gilt top, 3l. 3s. net the set. [Ready immediately.]

Illustrated Prospectus post free.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

THE NEMESIS OF NATIONS.

By W. ROMAINE PATERSON, M.A.,

("Benjamin Swift").

Square demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. W. L. COURTNEY, in the *Daily Telegraph*, says:—"Full of suggestive ideas, and animated throughout by the most modern conceptions of the work of human beings... It is full of clear and vivid discernment; it is refreshingly original in its study of old problems; it is animated throughout by a humanistic ideal beyond praise... Mr. Paterson's book starts many interesting lines of inquiry... It is because the 'Nemesis of Nations' throws all kinds of sidelights on permanent historical problems that it is of such suggestive and inspiring value."

Prospectus post free.

A NEW COLOUR BOOK.

NATURE'S OWN GARDENS.

By MAUD U. CLARKE.

This book is in no sense a Wild Flower Guide-book, but treats of a fairly large number of Plants and their natural habitat from the point of view indicated by the title, that of the Natural Wild Garden. Both the Text and the many Illustrations, over fifty of which are in Colour, are the work of Miss Maud U. Clarke. One Guinea net. [Just ready.]

Prospectus post free.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO.

Newly Translated by A. D. LINDSAY, M.A.,

Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

The chief feature of this new translation is the avoidance of such words as have been so affected by late philosophical usage that they suggest many meanings in Plato. Square crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. [Ready very shortly.]

Prospectus post free.

A WORK ON SOCIAL REFORM.

THE

LONDON POLICE - COURT—
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

By H. R. P. GAMON.

The result of two years' study of the London Police Courts. Written at the instance of the Tounbe Trustees. With an Introduction by Canon BARNETT. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

THE HADDON HALL LIBRARY.

Edited by the

MARQUESS OF GRANBY and GEORGE A. B. DEWAR.

FIRST VOLUMES READY SHORTLY:—

FLY-FISHING. By Sir Edward GREY. With numerous Illustrations and Coloured Plates of Fishes.

FARMING. By W. M. Tod, M.A.

With Illustrations by LUCY KEMP-WELCH.

OUR GARDENS. By the late Dean

HOLE. With Illustrations from Paintings by G. S. ELGOOD, R.I., and from Photographs, with Plans.

Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net per vol.

Please write for Prospectus.

Our New Catalogue free from your Bookseller,
or post free from

J. M. DENT & CO.

29 and 30, Bedford Street, London, W.C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY	463
A STUDY OF ENGLISH METRE	465
MATERLINCK'S LATEST ESSAYS	466
MARK TWAIN ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE	466
ENGLAND BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST	468
NEW NOVELS (The Imperfect Gift; The Dreams of Simon Usher; Our Lady of the Beeches; Petronel of Paradise; The Soul of Milly Green; Lucy Gort; The Princess)	468-469
THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR	469
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Beaconsfield and other Tory Memories; A l'Institut; Recollections and Impressions; Sketches in Making and East Africa; The Next Street but One; The Letters of One; Commerce in War; Elements of Greek Worship; Seeing and Hearing; Church and State in France; Dampier's Voyages; The Writings of Saint Francis of Assisi; The Albany Review)	470-473
EDMUND CAMPION AND THE MAID OF WICKLOW; THE MYSTERY OF CUMNOR PLACE; ÉTCHÉVERRI'S 'OBRAS VASCONGADAS'; PERRAULT'S 'CONTES DE MA MÈRE L'ŒYE'	473
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	474
LITERARY GOSSIP	475
SCIENCE—THE KHASIS; THE WORLD MACHINE; THE EXISTENCE OF POSITIVE ELECTRONS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	477-479
FINE-ARTS—ARAB MONUMENTS AT CAIRO; LEONARDO DA VINCI'S NOTEBOOKS; WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS; MR. J. C. HOOK, R.A.; SALES; GOSSIP; FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS	480-483
MUSIC—TOM JONES; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	483
DRAMA—CLANCARTY; GOSSIP	483-484
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	484

LITERATURE

A History of the British Army. By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue.—Part II. *From the Fall of the Bastille to the Peace of Amiens.* Vol. IV. 1789-1801. (Macmillan & Co.)

In this history Mr. Fortescue is executing a work of national interest and importance. The subject—for we are a non-military nation—has lain too long untouched; and even now the truths revealed in the pages before us have little meaning for the persistent advocates of disarmament. But lovers of peace need not be offended by Mr. Fortescue, for he betrays no love of war for its own sake, no blatancy of blood and fire: his general tone is that of a healthy and genuine patriotism, which conceives of the army as a reflex of the national character. And its record cannot be restricted (as one of his critics would restrict it) to mere details of organization and administration, without reference to operations in the field. With so one-sided a plan the author could never claim, as now he may, "to formulate our military experience of the past in all its branches, so as to give warning against repetition of old mistakes in the future"—mistakes, be it remembered, of civilians as well as soldiers, of Cabinet Ministers at home no less than commanders in the field.

Mr. Fortescue certainly possesses in an exceptional degree the ability to investigate, and the power to describe, details both of organization and of operations. His book is as good to read continuously as it is convenient to refer to on particular questions. His style does not tire nor deteriorate; his judgment does not spare the sinner, neither does it refuse honour where honour is due. His appreciation of the other armies with which and against

which British troops had to operate during these years is careful and convincing: he seems to possess, what many historians lack, a fellow-feeling with the soldier in all ranks, and he is therefore able and willing to appraise alike the genius of a general, the intuition and initiative of a subordinate commander, and the bravery of a regiment or a battalion. After all, we owe our place in the world to-day to the men who fought a hundred years ago on sea and land; and we owe it to our country and ourselves to see that we do not lose the lessons of their experience.

Two sections of text and one of maps and plans compose this portion of the work. We have valued the good maps of this history from the first; and the collection which is now supplied is as good as ever. For this Mr. H. W. Cribb, of Mr. Emery Walker's firm, is responsible: we could wish, however, that more accuracy had been shown by the printers in superimposing one colour upon another, for the outlines in several cases are blurred and unsatisfactory.

The opening chapters give a brief and most interesting account of the transformation of the French army under the auspices of the Revolution: for "not till we understand how the French soldier was trained to beat the armies of the world can we realize how the British soldier was trained to beat the French." We see how the National Assembly subverted discipline; how insult after insult was put upon the officers of the standing army by ignorant municipalities; how the Girondists clamoured for war as a national benefit; how war, conducted on the best municipal lines, by volunteers and not by regulars (who were regarded as dangerous because they were disciplined), resulted in disgraceful extravagance and contemptible defeat. Yet, in these moments of military impotence, France was fain to embark on a scheme of universal conquest and "emancipation."

The British Government of the time, in spite of the individual abilities of William Pitt and his colleagues, exhibited a singular readiness to indulge in unfruitful enterprises. Pitt himself, with all his genius of statesmanship, knew nothing (so says Mr. Fortescue) of war and of the world; Henry Dundas, his self-chosen aide-de-camp and indispensable adviser, was "so profoundly ignorant of war that he was not even conscious of his ignorance"; William Grenville, academic, accomplished, honourable, self-effacing, brought to the Cabinet "a resolute will, dauntless courage, and inflexible constancy of purpose," but no power of governing men. With all their astuteness these three could not steer the ship of State clear of the difficulties which the French exiles did not scruple to place about its course. In his overweening self-conceit, upon which the flatteries of the Frenchmen played with constant effect, Dundas would not consult military men on military matters; and the country was in consequence condemned to a series of mistakes in strategy and administration which broke the heart of many a

good soldier, and made men wonder what was become of the old battle-glory of the British.

Thus it is not surprising that in the situation of the allied forces in Holland in March, 1793—a situation which "demanded a Marlborough"—a minister like Dundas and a general like the Duke of York should have failed to achieve any tangible result. "It became a proverb that the most secret projects of the British War Office were always well known to the enemy and to everybody in England"—an evil which, in the words of the historian, will go on "until Cabinet Ministers are subjected to the same penalties for abuse of trust as other servants of the King." Meanwhile the French armies, for all their lack of discipline, for all the civilian interference which hampered them, were beginning to realize the stupidity of the Austrian cordon system of strategy, and the vulnerability of the Coalition; and the British staff on the spot were no less conscious of the weakness, but their hands were tied. The Austrians certainly sacrificed sense to science; and Thugut sacrificed the Austrians, and every one who would assist them, to the furtherance of a diplomacy that can only be described as diabolical.

So the British army in Flanders had even more than the usual handicaps against it. History repeats itself, we know; and there is a terrible monotony of repetition in the disabilities under which our forces have laboured in campaigns wherein the national honour, and sometimes even the national safety, have been at stake. A little more sense, a little more sympathy, on the part of politicians would have worked wonders. But Dundas invariably imagined himself capable of conducting a campaign—and blamed the officers who failed to carry his plans to success: he confused them with interminable instructions, and actually sent to the staff in Flanders

"a plan for the siege of Dunkirk, drawn up by no less skilled a hand than that of Lord Chancellor Loughborough, possibly with some hope that the deficiencies of Downing Street might be made good by the wisdom of the woollack. There are times when the conceit of British politicians becomes touchingly ridiculous."

Our land forces were none too large in 1793, and yet they were frittered away, in Austrian fashion, in four separate spheres of operation—in Flanders, at Toulon, in the West Indies, and in La Vendée. The results were pitiable. The commanders showed on many occasions a capacity that was enough to disconcert and defeat superior forces; the soldiers—raised often from anywhere, the dregs of the population—exhibited a bravery and an endurance altogether worthy of the British name; but officers and men alike often felt that they were being sacrificed without a chance.

Nor did the attitude and actions of the naval commanders tend as a rule to facilitate military operations: some of them—Hood, for instance, and on more than one occasion Nelson himself—be-

trayed a complete and persistent ignorance of fighting on land, and made things unpleasant for the generals who were co-operating with them—or, as they liked to think, dependent on them. Nelson, when he could not obtain soldiers for a raid on Tenerife in 1797, passed a sweeping condemnation upon the service. There were, of course, instances of real co-operation, as between Grey and Jervis in the West Indies, and between Charles Stuart and Jervis in the Mediterranean: of Stuart, Jervis wrote: "No one can manage Frenchmen as well as him, and the British will go to hell for him." John Moore, too, knew how to hold his own, and to maintain the red coat against the blue; but sometimes—as in the actions about Bastia and Calvi in Corsica—the blue coats got the credit that the red deserved, while soldiers often served—and served well—on men-of-war at this time. In point of fact both services suffered much from the official neglect which made it difficult for each to do its proper business without drawing upon the men of the other.

Fortunately for us, the French generals suffered even more than our own from the interference of civilians:—

"Representatives of the people vested with arbitrary powers still accompanied the armies, interfering with the operations, punishing by summary execution the slightest fault or failure, whether realised or merely suspected, levying barbarous and oppressive requisitions, and thus driving officers, men, and civil population alike to despair."

Even Bonaparte's life was barely saved by the cunning of Carnot in the spring of 1794. "A campaign, however," as Mr. Fortescue reminds us with grim humour, "cannot be won solely by decapitation of one's own troops."

With all their disabilities the British forces in Flanders did some good work in 1794: the little cavalry action of Villers-en-Cauchies is rightly recorded to this day among the distinctions of the 15th Hussars; and the brilliant victory of Beaumont may well be regarded as "the greatest day in the annals of the British horse." But such successes were neutralized by the abominable indecision and inaction of the Austrian generals, which allowed the decisive battle of the campaign to be lost, and the British contingent to be sacrificed; while the surrender of Nieuport—a position which was defended on the strength of promises of help from Dundas—was a shameful tragedy for which he ought to have been impeached. He was by now Secretary of State for War,

"the very worst man that could possibly have been chosen to found the traditions of such an office. His methods have found faithful imitation by all too many of his successors."

The expedients of the Government for raising men and appointing officers were utterly discreditable. The army-brokers "would dance any beardless youth" who paid their price into the best regiments and the highest ranks, over the heads of officers who had fought for

years, and were actually fighting at the time. Pitt in his parsimony was spending on Hessians and Hanoverians the money that should have gone to the improvement of the British army; and the increase of pay which had been demanded in vain from 1784 to 1792 was only granted in 1797 as a result of the mutiny at the Nore. The measure of 1794 was the extension of the militia ballot throughout the three kingdoms; but its benefits were soon diminished by the creation of Volunteer corps, and the dissociation of these from the militia—a dissociation to which is due in great measure the lack of organization of the Reserve Army that has prevailed from that time to the present. Not till the middle of 1799 was the foundation of a system of replenishing the regulars laid by reducing the numbers of the militia, and allowing militiamen to enlist in certain regular regiments.

Raw as these soldiers were, they did well in the Helder expedition, and Abercromby was quick to see in them the makings of a real army. But what an expedition it was!—started against the judgment of Abercromby and Dundas himself, confused by ministerial instructions, crippled by utter inefficiency of supply and transport, and disgraced by a complete absence of arrangements for the sick and wounded. The nation was righteously indignant; but the responsible Ministers contrived to escape punishment, by allowing it to appear in the House of Commons that Abercromby had expected success, when nothing was further from the truth.

And as the British armies were victimized in Holland for the sake of Coalitions, so in the West Indies they were sacrificed to the machinations of Charmilli and other unscrupulous planters and emigrants. The British sacrifice—to the demon of yellow fever, for the most part—was prodigious: Mr. Fortescue concludes that

"the West Indian campaigns, both to windward and to leeward, which were the essence of Pitt's military policy—cost England in army and navy little fewer than one hundred thousand men, about one-half of them dead, the remainder permanently unfitted for service."

While this terrible expenditure of human life was going on in the West Indies, the British fleet was withdrawn from the Mediterranean, and the French were allowed to land in Wales and in Ireland. There can be no doubt that at the time when Abercromby was forced to resign the command in Ireland (as the result of disgraceful treatment which the King realized, though his Ministers would not), this country was ripe for invasion. The Government, which would not tell the truth nor trust the soldier, went near to destroying the British army by their persistent and pernicious idea of operating in the West Indies.

We have said enough to indicate that Mr. Fortescue's work on this period does not spare the politicians; and there may be critics who will consider that in his devotion to the interests of the soldier

he has depreciated the difficulties, and disregarded the purposes, of the Government as a whole. But we are strongly of opinion that he is justified in exposing as mercilessly as he does the statesmen who expected everything and conceded nothing in their relations with military men and their estimates of military measures. It is clear that England suffered much at the end of the eighteenth century in her struggle for empire, and for existence itself, because her leaders could not, or would not, recognize that soldiers must be trained, treated, and trusted as human beings, and that war is a matter, not of mere pounds, shillings, and pence, but of human personality and national manhood, of strenuous and systematic effort, of supreme intelligence and experience. This history of the army deserves all the credit that is due to the frank avowal of necessary, if at times unpalatable, truth.

To the student of our military administration this section of the book presents a transitional stage from the inefficiency which reached its lowest point in 1794 to the better things of 1801. The creation of a Secretary of State for War in 1794 was the first step towards improvement, more important in precedent than in immediate result; the second step was the appointment of the Duke of York in 1795 to be Commander-in-Chief. It may be that the selection of the Duke was made by George III. himself; and if so, he deserves honour for it, for the Duke, though he had not the genius of command, had great capacity for organization and administration. As Mr. Fortescue has said elsewhere,

"with all his faults in private life, with all his failings in the field, with all his defects of character, the Duke of York did more for the army than any one man did during the first two centuries of its existence."

We have many an opportunity of observing, in our study of this period, the development of leaders who embody the finest characteristics of our race. The work of John Moore is conspicuous throughout for enterprise, enthusiasm, and thoroughness. The career of Thomas Graham, who began his service at Toulon as a volunteer of forty-five grieving for the loss of his beautiful wife, shows us that the qualities of leadership may be long latent, but are none the less irresistible when occasion calls them forth. Charles Stuart revealed in a wonderful way what could be done in the Mediterranean: "he seems to me," says Mr. Fortescue, "to have been the greatest of all the British officers of this period—great enough, indeed, both as a man and a soldier, to have done the work which afterwards fell to Wellington in the Peninsula."

Ralph Abercromby stands out as a majestic figure, ever devoted to duty, even where accomplishment appeared impossible: able to succeed in spite of overwhelming difficulties, always the friend and the admiration of the soldiers in securing whose well-being he spared no pains and feared no disfavour.

English Metrists in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries: being a History of English Prosodical Criticism during the last Two Hundred Years. By T. S. Omond. (Frowde.)

THE treatment of prosody is becoming entertaining. Not long ago we pointed out how vivid and interesting a thing Mr. Saintsbury had made of the first volume of his 'History of English Prosody'; now we have from Mr. Omond, the writer of a well-known 'Study of Metre,' this book on 'English Metrists in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries,' which is equally light-hearted, eager, and downright. For any one at all interested in the mechanism of poetry there cannot be a dull page in it; and it is difficult to conceive a kind of book which might more easily have been dull. It is not a system, but a criticism; it gives, in clear detail, all the main theories of prosody which have been put forward in English during the last two hundred years; and if this had been done as many scholars would have done it, dryly, dispassionately, "without prejudice," it would have been a dull performance indeed. But Mr. Omond goes gallantly fighting through page after page, his sword never out of his hand. He does everybody full justice; gives the choice of weapons to his adversaries; and, we are inclined to think, has for the most part the advantage of them. There is not an ill-natured sentence in the volume; it is not even certain if we are right in finding a trace of irony here and there, as in the reference to Mr. Courthope's "great History of English Poetry," in which, "with so many large matters to consider, the historian has not found time to study the philosophy of verse."

'English Metrists' is meant to some extent to be a kind of supplement to a pamphlet under the same title, issued in 1903, and the only confusion with which we have to reproach Mr. Omond is due to his persistence in referring to a bibliography contained in this pamphlet, which he is for ever correcting in small, worrying details. He even interrupts his text to say, within brackets, "not mentioned in my Bibliography." The "Addenda" and "Corrigenda" printed in an appendix might have been kept for a new edition of the pamphlet, or the corrected bibliography have been reprinted in full. Otherwise Mr. Omond is to be thanked for the unusual fullness and clearness of his references. Every quotation (and a large part of every page consists of well-chosen quotations) is followed by the number of the page from which it is taken.

The finest part of Mr. Omond's book consists in the exposition of his own ideas, but its more immediate aim may be supposed to be the chronicling and interpretation of the ideas of others. It is refreshing to find, at the end of the book, this question and answer:—

"What, then, is the upshot of the whole matter? This, for certain: that we have as yet no established system of prosody."

It is only after an extremely careful examination of documents that the author comes to that conclusion, and his praise is ungrudging for whatever part of any man's system seems to him just, or if not just, ingenious, or in some way significant. Thus, at the outset, he condemns Johnson with legitimate scorn, because his "laws" were founded on ignorance, and Warton for having no ideas about metre at all. On the other hand, he picks out, in the work of obscurer people, like Lord Monboddo, anticipations of ideas only now coming into prominence. He does ample justice to Joshua Steele, the first English writer on prosody to proclaim that verse "is essentially matter of musical rhythm"; and he sees in Steele's 'Prosodia Rationalis,' the first form of which dates from 1775, "the first really living work in the evolution of English prosody." He recognizes in Coleridge "the glory to have discerned" the law which he calls "the fundamental law of English verse, opposition between syllabic and temporal structure." Yet he shows us that Coleridge's statement of his own discovery was inaccurate. His criticism of Guest goes to the root of the matter when he says:—

"Yet theories which leave out the one fundamental factor of English verse, and which can find in Milton's harmonies only a violation of prosodic law, should not have been received without challenge, nor have coloured our whole notions of prosody as they have done."

Perhaps the most vital parts of the book are those which contain the praise and criticism of three poets, Poe, Patmore, and Lanier, who, as poets, carry on what Coleridge began, and what Mr. Bridges is still continuing. From Mr. Bridges he differs in principle, refusing to accept a system which he describes as "stress divorced from time." But in Poe, along with much petulance and ignorance, he finds originality, and a bold attack on the problems which he does not solve. Patmore's splendid, and still too little-known, essay on English metre is carefully summarized, and what little is untenable in it is pointed out. Finally, Lanier's 'Science of English Verse' is shown to be the first book in which the theory that it is rhythm which actually makes verse is "systematically and scientifically worked out." "Its reading," says Mr. Omond, "first showed myself how far prosodic science had advanced during the eighth decade of last century."

What, then, is Mr. Omond's own theory, which he is too modest to announce as more than a suggestion? "Our business," as he says truly, "is to discover the principle which justifies liberty, not to fetter it with bonds of our own making." Without time, as he justly says, there can be no metre; yet our syllables, unlike those of the Greeks, do not directly express time. Still they must be brought under some temporal law if the definite rhythm of verse is to be distinguished from the variable rhythm of prose.

"English syllables do not by themselves create or constitute rhythmical periods.

They are, at most, set or adjusted to such periods, often with perceptible coercion. This enforced adjustment, in my belief, gives our verse its charm and character."

says Mr. Omond. And he reminds us how Coleridge, in 'Christabel,' "sometimes substitutes a weak syllable for an expected strong one," and that this liberty, though abused by inferior poets, is used by the best poets, "and it is not likely they are all of them wrong." Instead of nailing down poets by a hard rule, syllabic or temporal, he asks, in the really scientific, that is disinterested, way: "In all verse, are we not conscious of slight divergence between the uniform temporal beat and the varying syllabic accent?" And he names, rightly, Miss Rossetti as a poet who is apt "to let syllabic and temporal beats wander too far apart," while "some of even our most brilliant verse suffers from the perpetual hammer-beat of syllabic accent."

Here, it seems to us, a very delicate secret, a poet's secret, is let out with wonderful exactness in a book of prosody. There is no doubt that the tendency of modern verse is to seek after precisely that form of liberty without licence which Mr. Omond defines. That the liberty is apt to degenerate into licence there is no less doubt. But where Mr. Omond is right is in seeing, and saying more frankly than most people, that whatever has once been done, and repeated, by the best poets, may reasonably become, if not a rule, something more than a permitted exception. He quotes Fleeming Jenkin as saying that you must "search for the main lines of rhythm by listening to the actual sound" of verse, and of verse not only as delivered by the actor, but also as crooned by a child. We would say much more as crooned by a child. It is from a nursery song, that learned people have in the end of time discovered one of the elementary laws of verse—the law of pauses equivalent in time to sounds, "just as in dancing a measured interval of quiescence may form part of the 'steps,' or as in music the 'rests' are an integral part of the bar." Mr. Omond has enforced no more valuable truth than this, to which he returns again and again:—

"When time is given its full place... the lines are seen to be all in one and the same metre, whether particular places be filled by sound or by silence."

In the course of his book Mr. Omond has taken the occasion to mark very clearly the absoluteness of division between verse and prose, as form, which we are apt to find confused by writers on the subject. "Fundamental irregularity," he reminds us, "is the law of prose, as fundamental regularity of verse." There has never been a good poet who was not a writer of good prose, and it will rarely be found that the prose of a poet has any of the defects or extravagances of those prose writers who are not poets. Shakespeare, in this as in much else, is our supreme example: his prose, which is infinitely flexible, has caught no cadences from his verse, and is a thing,

as prose should be, lawless and elastic, like words spoken. Rhythm there is in it, as in all good prose; but rhythm does not make it, as it makes verse.

Life and Flowers. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. (George Allen.)

WHEN Maeterlinck began to write essays, in 'The Treasure of the Humble' he worked in the manner of Emerson, by affirmation, setting down each intuition as it came to him. Into that book he put the main part of all he had to say; it remains a wonderful and beautiful book, and, in every book of essays written since, he has contented himself for the most part with co-ordinating, developing, and, if possible, proving, what he began by affirming. He works now by logic, and his logic carries him through arguments, always subtle and interesting, which the honesty of logic prevents him from bringing to any definite conclusion. His wisdom has grown more and more hesitating, as it takes more and more exceptions into account. The answers to his own questions which once satisfied him satisfy him now no longer. Things seem to him less and less certain, and the mystery which he had always seen enveloping the world has come nearer.

Maeterlinck's mind is always fixed in meditation on the inner life, always at watch for a clue. The clue once found, his mind slowly but nimbly follows it, no matter how intangible it may be. It is a clue which he follows in the darkness, and there is no knowing at what point he will drop it and turn back. In this new volume the essay on 'Immortality' is full of beautiful and profound sayings, but it turns in a circle, and brings us back to our starting-point. An essay on 'Our Anxious Morality' brings us no further than to so doubtful a conclusion as this:—

"Those who assure us that the old moral ideal must disappear, because the religions are disappearing, are strangely mistaken. It was not the religions that formed the ideal, but the ideal that gave birth to the religions."

The essay on 'The Intelligence of Flowers,' which is a sort of sequel to 'The Life of the Bee,' is full of pleasant instruction by the way, and may well have some of the same popular appeal. It ends with a speculation curiously like Blake's theory of "States"; but the notion is only set forth to be dismissed. Still, as ever, Maeterlinck seeks mystery, as others seek light; but he has come to seek it now, not through Novalis or Ruysbroeck, not in silence or in women, but in bees, flowers, the motor-car, gambling, boxing, and through Darwin and the handbooks of science. There is no doubt that he has come nearer to ordinary humanity, and that he has only changed his symbols, not his point of view or the substance of his thought. A motor-car, or the art of the fist, is interesting to him mainly because he takes the one for a symbol of the destructive, and the other of the defensive,

properties of nature; but is this choice of symbol so much that of the true mystic as the symbols chosen in the earliest essays, and set in visible action in the earliest plays?

Ever since the time of 'Monna Vanna' Maeterlinck has been becoming more human, in a broad general sense, and leaving his particular magic further behind him. His manner of writing has also changed: he uses half a dozen words now where he would have used one word then, and his words are chosen with an art less attentive to rarity and suggestion. His work is becoming more popular, especially in our country, where this particular kind of moralizing is widely appreciated. But to those who have looked on the early Maeterlinck as a great inventor there is, in the later work, essays and drama, neither a continuance of the first invention, nor a wholly new world in place of the old. To what extent has vision really "faded into the light of common day," and to what extent is it a mere change of material?

'Life and Flowers' is a book of fragments, not all of equal value, and without any connecting unity of subject. That unity which an original mind gives to everything on which it passes judgment these essays undoubtedly have. No one else could have conceived them with so much unconsciousness underneath the logic, or written them with so subdued a harmony of language. It is difficult to judge of a translation in the absence of the original, but this rendering seems to be done with great care and felicity, and everywhere recalls closely the style of Maeterlinck's French. The style is Flemish indeed, rather than French, and is naturally at home in English. It is a kind of cadenced talk, which combines at once improvisation and measure. Its monotony is its chief grace and danger.

Two of the essays which contribute least to whatever sort of unity there may be in the book, but are in themselves pleasantly conspicuous, are those on Rome and on 'King Lear.' Rome is evoked in sixteen pages with a singular power of vision and selection, and it is the result of no intimate acquaintance, but of a single visit of a few days. During those few days, in an effortless, inevitable way, Maeterlinck absorbed, if not the essence, yet much of what is essential, in the soul of that city, which, as he says;

"like a pyre, purifies all that the errors and caprices of men, their ignorance and extravagance, have forced upon her incessantly since her ruin."

In the still shorter essay on 'Lear,' in which that play is proclaimed as the greatest tragedy in the literature of the world, what is interesting is not the recognition of the fact, but the suggestions made by way of explaining it. Maeterlinck presents over again, in a vivid way, the choice set before the poet who would write drama:—

"He will be lyrical and merely eloquent, but unreal (and this is the mistake of our classical tragedies, of the plays of Victor Hugo and of almost all the French and Ger-

man romanticists, a few scenes of Goethe excepted), or else he will be natural, but dry, prosaic, and dull."

And he shows us how Shakspeare, in order to overcome that difficulty of "expressing the inner life in all its magnificence," opens the floodgates on madness. In 'Macbeth' and 'Othello' it is intermittent and restrained; in 'Hamlet' it is slow and pensive; but the poetry and drama of 'King Lear' are more faultlessly combined and rendered than in any of the three, or in any other of Shakspeare's plays,

"because the magnificent insanity of the dispossessed and desperate old king extends from the first scene to the very last."

It is in this essay, concerned though it is mostly with the drama, that Maeterlinck touches in passing on a fundamental question in regard to poetry. Why is it that the best poetry of our time is lyrical? Why is it that the ordinary reader or critic complains of what seems to him its lack of substance? "The realm of poetry," we are reminded,

"has gradually shrunk in dimensions.... Little by little it will strip itself of its vain didactic, descriptive and narrative ornaments, soon to be itself alone, that is to say the only voice that can reveal to us the things which silence hides from us, which human speech no longer utters, and which music does not yet express."

Has it been realized how much of what passes for poetry in the great poets of the past is not really poetry at all, but a filling-up by technique of the gaps left by inspiration? Before prose was a serious art, poetry had to supply its place, and the poet had no very jealous sense of responsibility towards his form. He put himself wholly, in a composite mass, into epic, drama, narrative, or other undiluted forms of poetry. In our days that has been done by Walt Whitman, and by no other considerable man. The lyric poet, who puts into verse only what will make poetry, makes the great refusal, and will gain, as Maeterlinck tells us, "in purity and intensity all that he has lost elsewhere in extent and abundance." But this counsel of perfection must not, after all, be called new.

Christian Science. With Notes containing Corrections to Date. By Mark Twain. (Harper & Brothers.)

It is as "the world's foremost fun-maker" or "the greatest living humorist" that Mark Twain is commonly regarded, the two phrases being used as if they were interchangeable, whereas while the second is a just description, the first is a disparagement. The humorist, if he be not of the soured sort, is the most wholesome of teachers; the funny man, even on the highest plane, is merely a spleen-curer. To have read 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,' and still to think of their author as chiefly a "fun-maker," is to have missed an essential quality of his work—its philosophical criticism of men and of life. He is, in

his study of human character, one of the most serious-minded of men, and no one who has listened to his conversation during the simultaneous burning of two of those cigars "at seven dollars a barrel, including the barrel," of which he has always "made it a rule never to smoke more than one at a time," can ever again think of Mark Twain as other than a kindly, but searching student of humanity. He is kindly, not by nature only, but also because he realizes how largely men are the playthings of fate, how hard the way is made for most of them by the fairies who hovered over their cradles and ordered their early training.

Thus it is that when he comes to examine and to judge the nature of "Christian Science" and its teachers, he does his work coolly and impartially, recognizing how much there is in that "science" which none but a thoughtless or a prejudiced mind could reject as imposture, and at the same time setting out—without a suggestion of extenuation or malice—the facts which, in his opinion, justify his severe conclusions as to the conduct of the organization.

His declared purpose is to present a character-portrait of Mrs. Eddy, drawn from her own acts and words, and not from hearsay, and "to explain the nature and scope of her Monarchy, as revealed in the Laws by which she governs it, and which she wrote herself." Some people in this country were gravely offended at the irreverent treatment of the Arthurian legends in 'A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur,' and at the tone of 'Adam's Diary' and 'Eve's'; and we doubt not that many besides the adherents of "Christian Science" in the United States and elsewhere will find the present work offensive, and regard some portions of the humour which pervades it as little short of blasphemy. For all that, it is not easy to see how the subject itself could be more fairly dealt with. We have not discovered a criticism in the book which is not concerned with quoted examples of the declared principles of the Christian Science body and its founder, or with some type of inconsistency in the general practice of its members, such as must be within the experience of most people who have associated with any of them. In his imaginary account—we insert the adjective for the benefit of ultra-serious readers—of how he had fallen over a cliff seventy-five feet high somewhere in Austria, the author explains that a Christian Science lady from Boston assured him that pain, being unreal, could not hurt. But "in making a sweeping gesture to indicate the act of shooing the illusion of pain out of the mind, she raked her hand on a pin in her dress, said 'Ouch!' and went on tranquilly with her talk." He adds that, on her final assertion that "nothing exists but mind; all else is imaginary," he gave her "an imaginary cheque, and now she is suing me for substantial dollars." This little tale puts in a few words the commonest objections offered by unbelievers in the Eddy creed. Mark Twain, however, being one of the

sanest, least prejudiced of men, has no doubt that faith cures are possible, and he gives remarkable examples from his own actual experience. He holds that four-fifths of the pain and disease of the world are created and "kept alive" by the imaginations of the sufferers, and he thinks that Christian Science, and, so far as he is aware, no other organized force, can banish that four-fifths.

It was long ago asserted by the author that in his opinion there was not much to choose in sanity between the people inside asylums and the people outside. He declares that "the Christian Scientist is insane," but he hastens to add:—

"I mean him no discourtesy, and I am not charging—nor even imagining—that he is insaner than the rest of the human race. I think he is more picturesquely insane than some of us."

The "picturesque" aspect of Christian Science is seen by Mark Twain in the description of how the "little book" shown "by the flaming angel of the Apocalypse" has been handed down to Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, and translated by her into English, and in the fact that this mystical work is "now published and distributed in hundreds of editions by her at a clear profit per volume, above cost, of seven hundred per cent." Mark Twain's main objection to the Christian Science propaganda is simply this—that

"from end to end of the Christian-Science literature not a single (material) thing in the world is conceded to be real, except the Dollar. But all through and through its advertisements that reality is eagerly and persistently recognised. The Dollar is hunted down in all sorts of ways; the Christian-Science Mother-Church and Bargain-Counter in Boston peddles all kinds of spiritual wares to the faithful, and always on the one condition—*cash*, cash in advance."

It is this commercial side of the creed that fills Mark Twain with alarm—if such an expression is applicable to so philosophic a mind—as to the future. He does not believe that Mrs. Baker Eddy will live for ever, but he does anticipate that the organization which she has founded will so increase that, within half a century, the Christian Scientists will be the governing power in the Republic. "I think it a reasonable guess," he adds,

"that the Trust (which is already in our day pretty brusque in its ways) will then be the most insolent and unscrupulous and tyrannical politico-religious master that has dominated a people since the palmy days of the Inquisition. And a stronger master than the strongest of bygone times, because this one will have a financial strength not dreamed of by any predecessor."

The Christian Science Trust, the author asserts, has no charities to support, nor even to contribute to:—

"One searches in vain the Trust's advertisements and the utterances of its organs for any suggestion that it spends a penny . . . on any object that appeals to a human being's purse through his heart."

Mark Twain bases his belief in the future power of Christian Science chiefly on the fact that it has already created an environment, "that thing which is worth two or

three hundred thousand times more than an 'appeal to the intellect':"—

"There are families of Christian Scientists in every community in America, and each family is a factory . . . an agency for the Cause, and makes converts among the neighbours, and starts some more factories. . . . Christian Science, like Mohammedanism, is 'restricted' to the 'unintelligent, the people who do not think.' There lies the danger. It makes Christian Science formidable. It is 'restricted' to ninety-nine one-hundredths of the human race, and must be reckoned with by regular Christianity. And will be, as soon as it is too late."

Into the author's critical and characteristic examination of the question how the same woman who wrote the slipshod 'Autobiography' and the absurd verses known to be Mrs. Eddy's composition could have written the book 'Science and Health' we cannot enter. It must be read as a whole to be appreciated. Mrs. Eddy claims (the words are her own) that in this notorious book she was "only a scribe echoing the harmonies of Heaven in divine metaphysics." It may readily be imagined how Mark Twain deals with such a claim as this, and with those amazing laws of the Christian Science Church which place absolute power in all matters in the hands of the "Pastor Emeritus" (Mrs. Eddy). She has far more power over her followers than the Pope over the Roman Church, and she claims even to be able to discover the intellectual offences of members. For instance, hypnotism is forbidden, yet no one may accuse a brother member of practising it. There is no necessity. "I possess," writes the Pastor Emeritus, "a spiritual sense of what the malicious mental practitioner is mentally arguing which cannot be deceived." No one may preach. It is declared that the readers—there are no pastors save the "Emeritus" and her book, which is the "permanent Pastor"—"shall make no remarks explanatory of the Lesson-Sermon at any time during the service." Concerning this rule Mark Twain says:—

"One may have to read it a dozen times before the whole magnitude of it rises before the mind. It far and away oversizes and outclasses the best business-idea yet invented for the safeguarding and perpetuating of a religion."

The laws and by-laws, the career and utterances, of Mrs. Eddy are closely examined by Mark Twain, and the conclusions he reaches are mainly these: that the "Pastor Emeritus" is a woman of extraordinary business capacity, without the knowledge or literary power that would have enabled her to write 'Science and Health'; that Christian Science has brought to many of its adherents a serenity of spirit rare among men; and that it is destined to grow in influence as years go on, being already too firmly established for Mrs. Eddy's disappearance seriously to injure its prospects. She may be the most erratic and contradictory of witnesses, but she has built up an organization which has strength enough to withstand all the shafts of cold argu-

ment and the stones of ridicule, and is capable, if wisely directed, of doing a splendid work in the purification of public morals. That, at any rate, is Mark Twain's opinion.

The book opens with an error of fact on its author's part. "Book I. of this volume," he writes in a preface dated "New York, January, 1907," "consists of matter written about four years ago, but not hitherto published in book form. It contained errors of judgment and of fact. I have now corrected these to the best of my ability and later knowledge."

Now "will it be believed"—as a slashing critic might say—that almost the whole of "Book I." appeared in 1900 in the volume entitled *The Man that corrupted Hadleyburg*, and other Stories and Sketches (a work too delightful to be forgotten by Mark Twain's admirers) and is there dated "Vienna, May 1, 1899"? No one is likely to suggest that Mark Twain deliberately misstated the facts in his preface; but if any one were foolish enough to do so, he need only be referred to the last pages of Book I., where the author states that he "wrote the preceding chapters four years ago," and, in a footnote, adds, "That is to say, in 1898." This discrepancy should be put right in future editions.

History of England from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest. By Thos. Hodgkin. (Longmans & Co.)

The Origin of the English Nation. By H. M. Chadwick. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THE history of England before the Norman Conquest has not, during recent years, received much attention from English historians. We notice here together two books, each dealing on a large scale with the period. They are a curious contrast. Their authors differ in almost every conceivable point—in their objects, their historical ideals, their literary styles, their conclusions.

Dr. Hodgkin's volume will find a wide circle of admirers. Its warm, yet dignified diction, its lofty and serious sentiments, its vivid sketches of scenes, its insistence on the great emotional aspects and personal interests of its narrative, will appeal irresistibly to all who feel. Anglo-Saxon history, which occupies its larger part, is full of striking characters and moving vicissitudes, and the writer has seized on them all. Whether the result be a "Political History" (such as the volume calls itself) we do not know. Some might prefer to call it a Poetical History. But it is beyond question an admirable example of history treated from the ethical point of view. Probably it is the ablest instance which has been produced in modern days, and some of its descriptions—such as that of Bamburgh and its neighbourhood—rival in their own fashion those of Frode or of Macaulay. Here, if anywhere, history is human and attractive.

But the human interest is won at a price. The emotional interpretation of events has excluded much that is proper matter for the historian. Geography is virtually ignored; archaeological and philological evidence is frequently left on one side; constitutional points are noticed, but seldom discussed fully; and the puzzles of history—such as (to quote the biggest) the thoroughness of the Romanization of Britain and the extent of Roman or Celtic influence on Saxon England—are gently and gracefully mentioned, but left as they are found. The volume is yet another demonstration, if such be needed, that the emotional historian has not yet risen to find emotion in other things than persons or personal scenes. "Romance brought up the 9.15" is still strange to him.

The indifference revenges itself. If we set to criticizing the details of Dr. Hodgkin's admirable sketches, we should find ourselves suggesting that numismatic evidence was misstated as to the route by which Greek coin-devices reached early Britain (p. 21), and ignored as to the length of the Roman tenure of Scotland (p. 58 foll.); that the philology of Natanleod (p. 91) and Catsguaul (p. 152) is very dubious; and so forth. We might even note that the accuracy of scene-descriptions becomes affected, and that Bewcastle Cross is not "in the midst of a wide and desolate moor, as desolate perhaps now as it was twelve hundred years ago." It stands girt with houses in the bottom of an open, smiling valley, far away—no doubt—from railways, but in a civilized and peaceful spot.

Instead of criticizing Dr. Hodgkin we prefer to turn to Mr. Chadwick's work. His object, he tells us, is to give an account of the early history of the English nation, such as our present knowledge permits. So far as these words go, his object is Dr. Hodgkin's. It is the only point where the two writers come together. Mr. Chadwick does not really wish to "give an account"; he searches out materials for an account. He lays foundations, or attempts to do so. He discusses in twelve chapters the facts of the earliest English conquest, and tries to get behind the conquest to the ancestors of the invading tribes in their German homes. His results are a number of isolated conclusions, which it is hard to embrace in a review, and which it would be unfair to represent by a selection. One notes with interest that, like the recent Ford Lecturer at Oxford, he has his doubts about the authenticity of the traditional version of English history before 600 A.D. In fact, he tosses the received dates altogether overboard; and though he inclines to accept the received sequence of events, he does not defend its weaker links. Accordingly he opens his first chapter with the position in 600—as to which he offers novel and attractive suggestions—and works back, through the West Saxon and Kentish invasions, to Germany and the culture and religion of our continental forefathers. Throughout he gives the reader rather a series of detached criticisms

and conjectures than a continuous narrative or exposition. But these conjectures, if they lack logical continuity, have much individual merit. It is only the chapter on the cult of Nerthus which takes us into a misty region of shifting and untransparent folk-lore. For the rest, we may merely ask in passing why the age of the "Chronologia ad annum 452," should be doubted, and why Ansehis or Anschis is not Hengist. In general, Mr. Chadwick has written a book which no special student of Saxon England can neglect.

But his critical method is open to cavil just as much as Dr. Hodgkin's ethical method. We may sum up its weaknesses (as they appear to us) in two points. In the first place, the criticism is too linguistic. We miss, for instance, any inquiry into Meitzen's attractive, if unproven theory of village-types—a theory which certainly seems to contain truth not yet worked out. We miss, again, any full reference to recent comparisons of the "Saxon camps" in England and in Germany. In the second place, being linguistic, the criticism lacks principle. Mr. Chadwick deals with legend or tradition on a purely opportunistic basis. He does not apply any general rules, even of the broadest character, to determine where truth is likely to underlie tradition. He just takes each legend or date by itself. Yet traditions differ in kind, and must be weighed, and not counted, quite as much as manuscript variants.

NEW NOVELS.

The Imperfect Gift. By Phyllis Bottome. (John Murray.)

MISS PHYLLIS BOTTOME has a really notable gift, and this novel of hers is worth a good deal more attention, from people of discernment, than many of the "largest circulations" of the last few seasons. There are 340 pages in it, and not one of them is a page wasted or spoilt. It is a fine sober piece of literary workmanship, as well as an entertaining novel.

The author has taken for her central characters two sisters, one of whom is obviously and remarkably beautiful; the other is beautiful in her heart and mind, whilst far from impeccable, and lovably human. The lives of these two girls are traced from their early childhood, with a widowed mother in Italy, to their establishment in life in London; and their characters are developed before our eyes with subtlety and skill. The author has applied a keen intuition and considerable analytical ability with studious sincerity to a good story of character. She has ventured to deal with certain aspects of theatrical life—a dangerous subject for the serious novelist; but her strong, wholesome humour has guided her safely here as elsewhere. We find slight tendencies towards exaggeration in the characterization of the first quarter of the book; but these are blemishes which it would never occur to one to notice in a work of less general merit.

The Dreams of Simon Usher. By Alger-
non Gissing. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE present book—which appears as one of a series of novels issued considerably below the usual price—is an excellent example of the author's merits, and his limitations. It is informed by a kind of spirituality which is not common in fiction. It is frequently wanting in directness and actuality, but it is charged with feeling—with a sort of brooding intensity which grips and holds the reader. In the beginning we have a boy waking before the dawn, and rising sullenly to go to his daily toil in some manufacturing town of the north. The pitiless squalor of industrialism, as seen by a boy mill-hand who has a temperament and is capable of daydreams, revolts the lad terribly. On this gusty morning he rebels, childishly, but with more than childlike determination. He strides on and out of the town, past the mill of his bondage, and on to the open moors. He tramps on and on, and never goes back. He finds shelter in a little Northern fishing port, fascinated by the sea, which he then sees for the first time, and by the appeal of an open-air life. His is a striking figure of complete isolation. A woman, herself, in deep trouble, speaks a kindly word or two to him, and thereby, all unwittingly, seals him to her service, in a kind of passionate devotion which presently develops itself into the ruling motive of his life. The complications which follow make an exceedingly interesting story. Where there is so much that is really good and fine in texture, we cannot but regret the lack of an essential something, which, for want of an apter word, we may call humanity, in this author's work.

Our Lady of the Beeches. By Baroness von Hutten. (Heinemann.)

THE author of 'Pam' uses in her latest story the form of letters. This seemingly easy means of revealing a pair of personalities to one another (and to the reader) has manifest advantages as well as hidden snares. It wants, however, more taste, skill, and discretion than every author can command. The "fair unknown" of the Beechwoods starts the acquaintance by a letter, containing touches of imaginative insight on landscape, addressed to the author of a scientific treatise which has set her thinking in her temporary retreat. The tone and manner of some of the letters of both writers strike a not unfamiliar note, though there is nothing in matter or situation to suggest borrowing. The dangers of this method of character-drawing are more apt to lurk in the woman's confidences. That she should in her self-revealings seem anxious to enhance her own charm and interest in her correspondent's eyes by cheap devices (obvious to all except himself) is inevitable, except in the best examples of this kind of writing. That letters which should reach only one do, in fact, reach every one is part of the

difficulty. These, as they proceed, show touches that displease because they are not transformed by high art or imagination. Only about half the episode is told by letters. To their seeming surprise, the writers are brought face to face in an American forest, but only to part. Two other people join them, in the interests of probability and propriety. Some good things, grave or gay, are written and said by the principals. Though French, the other couple bore rather than stimulate the present reviewer. More than this need not be said of the book, which is slight.

Petronel of Paradise. By Mrs. Fred Maturin. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THERE is more in Mrs. Maturin's novel than its title to remind one of the most sentimental story written by Besant. We are taken, not to the Scilly Isles in this book, but to the Channel Isles. In many respects, however, Petronel, of the Guernsey house called Paradise, is very like Armored of Lyonesse, though her experiences when she leaves her island home for London are distinctly less entertaining than those of Besant's heroine. We get the same impression in both books of a beautiful girl, with a great wealth of hair which is generally floating more or less wildly on the sea-breeze. She says risky things, and steps lightly into risky situations, because she is adorably young and innocent. As for her appeal to the reader, that depends upon the reader's temperament and mood. Most of us may be pleased by a recital of the doings of Petronel and her like—for a time; but the pleasure can hardly be relied upon to endure through three hundred pages. A certain amount of comic relief is not unwelcome, but would have been more pleasing if it had been less broadly farcical. The later portions of the book show a good deal of feeling, but lack distinction.

The Soul of Milly Green. By Mrs. Harold E. Gorst. (Cassell & Co.)

MRS. GORST'S dedication to "the average respectable man," implying as it does that every such man has on his conscience the ruin of at least one woman who would otherwise have lived virtuously, is a wild generalization little calculated to forward the solution of the social problem with all its appalling complexities. We find a like difficulty in accepting her poor little slattern of a heroine as a typical product of modern primary education. Milly, with her ingrained incapacity and inability to profit by the lessons of that unrivalled instructor, experience, could scarcely be converted into a competent housewife by any system of training. The story, however, testifies to a sympathy and gift of interesting narration which make amends for some degree of unreality. There are a few charming scenes—for example, the tea-party in Kensington Gardens—to balance a number which are exceedingly unpleasant. The best character in the

book is perhaps the spirited little maid-of-all-work.

Lucy Gort. By Alice and Claude Askew. (F. V. White & Co.)

THIS book does not describe real life; but one might easily overlook that if it described life in some graciously imagined realm outside our own. Instead, it merely deals with the imaginings of high life as set forth through many years, one had supposed, for the edification of shop-girls and serving-maids. The book has much talk of dresses and cosmetics; of carmined lips, and mouths "that made one think of blood"; of girls who "had splendid lines," and so forth. It is full of sensationalism.

The Princess. By Margaret Potter. (Harper & Brothers.)

'THE PRINCESS' is a sensational story of the Russian Court, in which the present Emperor and his mother figure, while the Empress Consort is frequently referred to in a slightly disparaging fashion. No character introduced under a pseudonym is exactly modelled upon any other actual personage, but there are close points of resemblance to be discovered between the negotiator of the Treaty of Portsmouth and Madame Witte, when they are set by the side of a Minister and another Minister's wife described with freedom in 'The Princess.' "The Grand Duke Dmitri" bears a strong likeness to the late Grand Duke Serge. The special incidents of the tale are the invention of the author.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

WE have lately received several volumes from the United States, which have been sent us for review, but too long after their publication. Some have been noticed; some are hardly worth notice. We have selected, however, a few for remark, of which three concern the great Civil War of the Southern States against the Union.

Dr. W. Jones in *Life and Letters of Robert Edward Lee* (New York and Washington, the Neale Publishing Company) is on well-trodden ground, but is strangely silent about his European forerunners in the biography of General Lee. Under 'The World's Tribute to his Fame' we find a quotation from "General Garnett [sic] Wolseley," and another from one daily newspaper, but no notice of the chief volumes written in Lee's honour, of which there is little mention in the text. The family were well-born Virginians from the time of Charles I., and Robert Lee's grandfather, General Henry Lee, was almost as distinguished a soldier as was the subject of this book. His mother, like the present Secretary of the American Embassy at the Court of St. James, was a Carter of "The Valley," and there is little better blood in England or Virginia. Lee's life was simple and beautiful, and fitly ended in his presidency of Washington College, endowed by his equally great cousin, "the Father of his Country." "Marse Robert" lies in the Episcopal (Anglican) new chapel of the College, built by him. That his military talent was equal to that of Grant may be doubted, in spite of Henderson; but his character was as

pure and noble as his courage and his wisdom were beyond dispute. When Lee and Stuart, "Before the war," took John Brown, there began a military association of which the romance overshadows that of Grant and Sheridan. It is an odd fact that the Southern pair were the ascetics. Stuart (like Stonewall Jackson) was a teetotaller, while Lee was the ideal of the "temperate" hero. To the Mexican war the latter carried a bottle of fine brandy given by an admirer, and, in spite of wounds, brought it back untouched. Through the four years of his better-known command he preserved unopened two similar bottles, unwillingly accepted. Lee's literary style, though employed chiefly upon family topics, was perfect, and nothing can surpass the dignity of his orders and dispatches.

Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer (same publishers). The style of General Sorrel, who was of French Louisiana birth, is not that of Lee and his Virginian friends: but the book is intended for a different public from that of "college Presidents." One fact which comes out in the accounts of cavalry operations is that the old Yeomanry of the States had never disappeared, and that regiments like the Georgia Hussars contributed companies of mounted infantry to the armies. The Southern raids were fine, but not always useful, and Sorrel adopts of Gettysburg the view that "the loss of the campaign was due to the absence of Stuart's cavalry." Of Grant he writes, with wisdom, "His fame... will... still grow after careful study of his campaigns." Lee's men saw only the cruder surface facts: "You didn't whip us, but we're wore out with whipping of you." A new soldier name for "Marse Robert" is to be noted: some called Lee "My Lordy," even to his face. *The Daily Telegraph* is named under the alias "the London Telegram."

From the same publishers we also have *Morgan's Cavalry*, by General Basil Duke, who commanded the 1st Brigade of Morgan's (M.I.) Division. In all such volumes it appears that the cavalry leaders of the South were hard to hold, and here we find that Bragg was one of the few generals who were able sometimes to keep their cavalry for the field and use them with success in battle. General Bragg, however, failed to stop Morgan, who took nearly two thousand useless militia prisoners, and, like Stuart, lost a campaign. In similar fashion, Forrest failed to render the best help to Rosecrans. Morgan made use in every raid of parties dressed in the uniforms of the other side: three cases are set forth in detail, with an apparent approval likely to interest the German Staff. On the other hand, at the bloody battle of Shiloh, the French-speaking Louisiana troops, still dressed in blue as at the beginning of the war, and not yet in the "rebel gray," were fired on by the other Confederate forces so persistently that they "finally retaliated, giving for doing so the sound military reason, 'We fire at anybody what fire at us—God d—m!'" Their English was not good, but it was strong. In Morgan's division there was little discipline, and in spite of the courage of the men, they sometimes, without panic, "just couldn't be made to fight," and took fits of senseless, "childish" plunder, loading their horses with useless goods. Morgan's escape from the Ohio State Penitentiary, after his capture in "the great raid," is as strikingly sensational as any prison-breaking on record. It was aided by the precaution, taken by the warders against dirt, of shaving his beard and cropping his cavalier locks. One weak regiment lost seventeen troopers in a few

days during a Kentucky raid by "the brain fever," which seems to have been cerebro-spinal meningitis.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. T. E. KEBBEL publishes *Lord Beaconsfield and other Tory Memories* (Cassell & Co.), a volume in which he adds many anecdotes to his previous life of Disraeli. Most of the book is too much concerned with party politics to be dealt with in *The Athenæum*. We are glad to note a strong declaration on the anti-Franciscan side in the Junius controversy. Disraeli held two views upon this subject at different periods of his life, as we have on another occasion pointed out. There are so many stories about "Tommy Short" of Oxford that we must express regret that the admirable anecdotes which concern so representative a University Tory have not, so far as we know, been collected, and have to be searched for in contributions by Mr. Tuckwell to *The Oxford Magazine*, as well as in the pages of *Notes and Queries*. We hardly agree with Mr. Kebbel that Beaconsfield "as he advanced... left his dandyism behind him." On the occasion when he quitted the House of Commons for the last time he walked out at a late hour of the night, or early hour of the morning, dressed in a tight-fitting overcoat (worn above his black frock-coat) so light in colour that it seemed white, and wearing a new pair of lavender kid-gloves—a costume which was in those days possible only in the Lobby, for in the House itself it would have called down upon the wearer the private censure of the Speaker. There are a good many slight inaccuracies in the volume. As regards the session of 1867, "the Cave" is confused with "the Tea-Room conspiracy." The Cave was Whig, and the Tea-Room Radical, though equally directed against the Gladstonian policy on the suffrage. Neither can we agree that Lady Palmerston in her life at Cambridge House held "a Salon." Her parties, of which there are few survivors, were all of a more British and more political type. We should be interested to learn who are the seventeen ordinary members of the Fourth Party counted by Mr. Kebbel as following the four leaders, reduced to three, "as Mr. Balfour had ceased to be a member of the party." Among the mistakes is a statement that the resignation of Mr. Clare Sewell Read, representative of the farmers in the Conservative Administration of 1874, occurred "in 1885." It is startling to find that London periodicals were founded in the time of those now living by subsidies from the Turkish Government. This suggestion, however, so far as it concerns *The Morning Post* has been denied in a special note since circulated by the writer on the authority of Lord Glenesk. We fear that it might be discovered, but in cases far more obscure, that such subsidies are now forthcoming from the Government of the Congo State.

M. PAUL DESCHANÉL publishes through the house of Calmann-Lévy *A l'Institut*, a volume of his official discourses. The style of these, as might be expected, is admirable. The "reception address," on E. Hervé, and the speech in which M. Ribot was "received" by M. Deschanel, deal with foreign affairs, and in particular with the Russian alliance.

THE charm of cultivated conversation is reproduced with pleasant ease in Mrs. Sellar's *Recollections and Impressions* (Blackwood). A Dennistoun by birth, and the widow of W. Y. Sellar, the well-known

Professor at St. Andrews and afterwards at Edinburgh, she has been familiar for several generations with Scottish society and Scottish university life at their best, and has been equally at home when her friendships have taken her to Oxford and London. Mrs. Sellar wrote originally for her grandchildren, and her reminiscences contain, therefore, a considerable amount of domestic detail, though it is agreeable enough. They also appeal rather to those who dwell north of the Tweed than to those living south of the Border. Still, Mrs. Sellar has numbered among her acquaintance a large number of illustrious people who have merged their nationality in their renown. She met De Quincey in 1853, feeling not a day older at seventy than at seventeen, and talking like his books, with "the same felicity of expression, and the same diffuseness and constant parenthesis." Another man of letters, Matthew Arnold, is described as humorously aware of his own affectations. "You'll like my Lucy," he remarked shortly after his marriage: "she has all my sweetness, and none of my airs." Our late editor recognized and condoned this superiority, quoting Horace:—"Sume superbiam quæsitam meritis." Mrs. Sellar's impressions of Tennyson have already appeared, for the most part, in his biography, but she draws an effective contrast between his self-consciousness and Browning's habitual cheerfulness. A pathetic little description of Carlyle, "waiting for his latter end" with a considerable degree of pain and discomfort, is all the more to be commended because it refrains from so much as a whisper of allusion to the wearisome controversy about his relations with Mrs. Carlyle. But Mrs. Sellar's masterpiece is undoubtedly Herbert Spencer. She portrays that precise philosopher to the life, avoiding controversial talk lest it should disturb his "somniferous faculties," and severely correcting her when she quoted the line, "We have lived and loved together through many a changing year." "We have lived," he replied. "Ah," retorted Mrs. Sellar, "you can't answer for my feelings": whereat he grimly smiled. These "Recollections and Impressions" abound, it is hardly necessary to say, in interesting sketches of University professors like Ferrier, Sir Hugh Playfair, and Sir David Brewster of St. Andrews, and Masson, Crum Brown, and Tait of Edinburgh. Prof. Sellar became Jowett's friend at Balliol, and we get in consequence many characteristic anecdotes of the Master. It is hardly the case that Miss Nightingale created a profession for educated women which superseded the Mrs. Gamps of the past; and Mrs. Sellar occasionally repeats herself. But these are slight blemishes in a kindly and fascinating volume.

Sketches in Masfeking and East Africa. By Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell. (Smith & Elder.)—General Baden-Powell has in this book produced a charming journal of travel. The General, it will be remembered, went out with the Duke of Connaught on a tour of inspection in South Africa; and though he naturally tells us nothing about the troops who were under scrutiny, he has plenty of pleasant talk about the familiar and unfamiliar places he visited. South Africa, even to those who have not been there, is probably sufficiently familiar by this time; but the delightful trip home up the east coast of Africa, with a digression to British East Africa and Uganda, is at present less widely known. However, the charm of this book is not in the information conveyed, for the solid facts are related in too scrappy and disjointed a fashion to be of any value, but rather in the casual sketches

of people and places dashed off by pen and pencil. In a sense, the most disappointing chapter is that on Mafeking: one expects much new light from the hero of one of the most interesting episodes in the war, but finds nothing of value which had not been told before. A dull and incomplete diary of the siege from some Australasian journal is, for some inscrutable reason, used as the text on which the General hangs his comments; a brief relation of the siege in his own words would have been much more to the point. Perhaps to one who knows well the history of the siege the only attractive part of this chapter is the author's description of the present appearance of men and places familiar during that stirring time. The thumbnail sketches which illustrate almost every page are in the General's well-known humorous style, and are excellent. The coloured sketches are less successful; certainly those of the Victoria Falls do not seem to us a good representation of their colouring. One other quarrel we have with the author. He seems to speak slightly of Zanzibar: it is perhaps a small matter, but to us it seemed more like a place from the 'Arabian Nights' than any other we have seen, with its cool courtyards, its narrow streets, its black slaves and veiled women, its noisy life in the market-place, and the impenetrable mystery which seems to hang about its houses. From certain indications this volume seems to have been partly intended as a book for boys: they would enjoy it as well as their elders.

The Next Street but One. By M. Loane. (Arnold.)—Like Miss Loane's former work 'The Queen's Poor,' these essays deal mainly with the author's experiences as a "Queen's" nurse, and display an amount of sympathy, penetration, and above all originality which commands our warm admiration. She is at her happiest where attacking consecrated prejudices, such, for example, as regards the evil influence of education and ready-made clothing; the nobler nature, either in childhood or maturity, of the dominant male; and the English working-women's ignorance of cookery. One of the most interesting and suggestive of her theories points to late suppers and crowded bedrooms, rather than to destitution, as the true reasons why many children go breakfastless to school; yet we are scarcely convinced that this hypothesis is of universal application, and at any rate it would not meet the case of scholars lacking dinner as well as breakfast. We cannot help thinking also that Miss Loane is a little too optimistic in regard to the purchasing power of money—even for the poor; and we find it difficult to reconcile her jeremiads concerning the mistaken philanthropy of the last fifty years with her cheerful admission that during those years considerable improvements, social and moral, have been accomplished. The book is full of humour, and sparkles with epigram.

The Letters of One. By Charles Hare Plunkett. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The name of the author of this slim volume is not known to the reviewer, but it is the most masculine thing about a clever, but rather morbid piece of work. The book consists of more than forty letters, all purporting to be from a writer who is cursed with the artistic temperament, and addressed to a lady with whom he has fallen in love. It may almost be said that every one of these letters explains, from one aspect or another, the writer's conviction that courtship and marriage would involve infidelity to his true mistress—his art:—

"Of course, this is very uneasy and casuistical reasoning. The normal man knows what he wants,

and goes straight at it, but the torture of all who live in ideas, in intellectual things, is the immense complexity of motive that comes in—the little shadows that fit like clouds across the soul, striking the sunlight out. The fertile mind spends itself in inventing reasons and sophistries and delicacies, all the little wretched hindrances that catch one's clothes if one goes leisurely through the brake. The normal man plunges through, and tears the thorns out by impact. But it is useless to complain; one must struggle through as one can."

The writer's apparent aim in his letters is to induce the woman of his adoration to leave her heart with him while, if she should be so disposed, she bestows her hand elsewhere. He desires her love, and assures her in delicately fine phrases that she has his own. But he has a wife already, in his art, and marriage with a woman would be a disastrous form of infidelity. Towards the end we gather that the woman dismisses him finally, and that he is resigned. Certainly his dismissal is well deserved. The writing of these letters, from the literary standpoint, is excellent. The sameness of the matter in them tends to spoil the book, which would have been more interesting if it had included some of the replies to these highly wrought outpourings.

Commerce in War. By L. A. Atherley-Jones, assisted by Hugh H. L. Belliot. (Methuen & Co.)—The title of this book would lead one naturally to anticipate a treatment of the effects of war upon trade relations, and the bearing of these effects on International Law. Questions connected with commerce come both into the law of war and the law of neutrality. The author, however, in the Preface, states it to be his object "to provide a full exposition of the rules of International Law which govern the commercial relations of subjects of neutral and belligerent States." Accordingly he has, in the main, confined his attention to the chapters of the law of neutrality which are directly concerned with neutral commerce, though the capture and destruction of an enemy's property at sea are incidentally noticed in chap. viii., and recapture and rescue, which belong properly to the law of war, are fully discussed in chap. ix.

The first four chapters deal with the rights and duties of neutrals in regard to contraband, blockade, continuous voyage, and carriage of property at sea. In the succeeding four chapters the rules regulating the exercise of belligerent rights over neutral persons and property are treated under the headings Right of Search, Formalities of Search, Capture and Condemnation, and Formalities of Capture; and the last—the ninth chapter—deals, as above mentioned, with Recapture and Rescue.

Trade domicile in time of war is not separately—if at all—discussed (the word "domicile" does not occur in the index), and this, even when the restrictions in the scope of the book indicated in the Preface are borne in mind, is a somewhat unfortunate omission.

Books upon International Law come usually from lawyers, whose main interest and work are academic, and are primarily designed for students and those having access to libraries and authorities. The author of this work is well known as a practising lawyer, and hopes that it may be useful—

"not only to the lawyer, but to the shipowner and shipper, and also to that large class of public servants, diplomatists, and consuls who are compelled, many of them in remote parts of the earth, to discharge weighty and responsible functions in the protection of British commerce against the action of belligerents."

The most noticeable features of the book are due to these facts. Long quotations from judgments and juristic works are incorporated in the text, and the reader to whom the citation of an authority may be worthless owing to its inaccessibility is furnished with a wealth of authoritative statement.

The treatment of the subject is extremely practical. There is no attempt to formulate an abstract body of principles, and thence to deduce certain rules; but the actual practice and conduct of States are considered, and the decisions of Prize Courts, British, American, and continental, exhaustively analyzed and examined. That case law should be the predominant element in any law book written by an English lawyer is but natural, and in this portion of International Law an English lawyer can be thoroughly at home, for the decisions of Prize Courts, and especially those of the British Admiralty Court, contain the most authoritative statements of the law of neutral commercial relations. The English international lawyer—if the phrase is permissible—turns at once to the decisions of the British Court of Admiralty at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. Sir William Scott, whose name constantly recurs in these pages, fixed the principles of the law of neutral commerce, at any rate for his own countrymen. In reading the book we are constantly reminded of Prof. Maitland's words:—

"The British fleet came to the Civilian's rescue; it brought in prizes for condemnation, and he enjoyed a short St. Martin's summer. A public international law that was intensely if privately national was his chief contribution to the jurisprudence of the world."

The author is, however, no partisan of the English position; modern practice and criticism are fully and fairly stated; but though he gives full weight to continental criticism, he does not hesitate on a fitting occasion to uphold Sir William Scott's views against those of continental theorists.

The questions of neutral commerce arising during the South African and Russo-Japanese wars are exhaustively discussed. A strong protest is made against the recognition of the lawfulness of the destruction before condemnation of captured neutral vessels. Those who defend the practice admit, of course, that captors destroying neutral vessels not liable to condemnation are bound to make full compensation to the injured neutral after legal proof of innocence; but obviously, from the lawyer's standpoint, this is no justification for destruction before judgment. The liability to make compensation for an illegal act clearly cannot make that act lawful. That the legal rule imposes a salutary restriction on belligerent action is indisputable. Whether that rule would stand the strain of a modern war is perhaps doubtful. The law of neutrality will in the future, as in the past, represent a working compromise between belligerent and neutral claims, and the lawyer may find comfort in the fact that the forces making for the observance of the rights of neutrals have certainly not diminished during the past century. We have referred throughout to Mr. Atherley-Jones as "the author"; but his preface speaks of the very considerable part taken in the preparation of the book by Mr. Belliot.

MR. S. C. KAINES SMITH'S *Elements of Greek Worship* (Francis Griffiths) is an example of the sort of book which is the product of University Extension lectures. It is clearly expressed; not very profound or original; somewhat dogmatic about obscure points in the origins of Greek

mythology; and does not leave much sense of having penetrated the spirit of Greek religion. It is, indeed, concerned rather with mythology than with religion, in spite of the preface. Students new to the subject will find in it a good deal to stimulate and instruct them; but they should be warned that there is much more uncertainty about many statements than is admitted by the author.

THE postscript to Mr. G. W. E. Russell's latest collection of essays, *Seeing and Hearing* (E. Grant Richards), sets forth that twelve out of the fifty-three have already appeared under the title 'For Better? For Worse?' We cannot help thinking that this intimation would have been more fittingly conveyed by way of preface. Without that clue, readers will puzzle, during their perusal of the last eighty pages or so, over stories which they will seem to remember having read before, and opinions with a strangely familiar ring. Throughout the book, indeed, Mr. Russell is content for the most part with restatements of his views. He has told us before, and he tells us again, that he admires the High Church party, and detests the vulgarity of much modern entertainment. Only it is all so airily done and so happily illustrated that the feeling of having too much of a good thing seldom occurs to us. Even when Mr. Russell trips, as he does in a monstrous overstatement of a public-school master's profits ("Villas in the Riviera and pineries and vineries at home"), he extricates himself from his difficulties with urbane composure. The establishments he ought to have attacked are the "preparatories" where the little dears have Turkey carpets for their small feet and port for their small stomachs.

On the whole, we like Mr. Russell best when he is touching on his earlier reminiscences. Most people have a fairly exact idea of what Whiggism was, but it has remained for this accomplished member of a great Whig house to describe the creed to the life, with all its virtues and most of its prejudices. As a gastronomist, too, Mr. Russell writes learnedly and sensibly, though it is curious that he should not know what "petit-toes" are. Petit-toes are nothing more nor less than pigs' trotters, such as Green Jones used to sell in 'It's Never too Late to Mend.' But Mr. Russell is quite right: Mrs. Bardell erred in associating them with tea. Stout is the tippie. An interesting chapter on handwriting duly includes Rogers's among the minute calligraphies. Has Mr. Russell ever seen Poulett Thomson's (Lord Sydenham's)? That is an extraordinary specimen of beautifully minute and irritating penmanship. Mr. Russell is seldom wrong in his facts, but it is hardly the case that "1880 may be taken as, roughly, the last of the good years for agriculture." The year 1874 would be nearer the mark. After that year, wrote Sir James Caird, "agricultural prosperity began to wane through an unprecedented series of bad seasons. In eight years ending in 1882, there were only two good crops, and among the bad was the crop of 1879, the worst of the century."

MR. ARTHUR GALTON, the author of *Church and State in France, 1300-1907* (Arnold), informs us in his Preface and on his title-page that he was for ten years a Roman Catholic priest, and is now a benefited clergyman of the Church of England. An ecclesiastic who changes his religion cannot be expected to take an impartial view of the Church he has left, and Mr. Galton's volume is a polemical pamphlet. *The Athenæum* cannot deal with his treat-

ment of controversial questions, which would perhaps have formed more appropriately one of those long letters or articles inspired by the ecclesiastical crisis in France which appear in the daily papers. But as he has published his views in the form of a volume of history, they call for some notice. The book is one which on literary grounds we cannot commend. The haste with which it has been turned out may be judged from the Preface. In it, although the book was in our hands ten days before the end of March, reference is made to the "Literary Supplement of *The Times*" and to another number of that journal of the same month. But this is nothing compared with the lightning speed with which the author dashes through centuries of the past. The title-page promises a history of Church and State in France during six hundred years, 1300-1907. We arrive at 1300 on the thirteenth page; but forty pages later, in a book of about 300 pages, we are at the Revolution, and nearly five centuries have been accounted for. Such rapidity is incompatible with accuracy. We are informed that the successor of Boniface VIII. "was removed to Avignon." The most elementary writer on French Church history ought to know the incidents leading up to the establishment of the Papal See at Avignon. The first Avignon Pope was Clement V., who was the successor, not of Boniface, but of Benedict XI.; and so far from the Pope being "removed to Avignon," it was he who, being a Frenchman and Archbishop of Bordeaux, established the Apostolic See outside Italy.

Mr. Galton does not become more accurate when his pace becomes slower. He gives a good deal of space to the Revolutionary period, though its ecclesiastical features, from the Civil Constitution of the Clergy to the Concordat, have been done to death by English writers in recent years. His knowledge of the Revolution may be gauged by his remark that "the Convention was turned into a Committee of Public Safety in April, 1793." It is needless to say that the Convention was a body of over 800 members, of whom twelve were appointed a Committee of Public Safety; and though the twelve exercised dictatorial powers for a certain time, the Convention continued to exist till 1795. A number of less grave mistakes are due to haste and carelessness, as sometimes the right and the wrong versions of a date or a fact appear in close juxtaposition. Thus in one place we are told that Pius VII. was elected Pope on March 14th, 1800, and, a little further on, on March 24th of that year. Montalembert is described first as "a fervent Ultramontane," and later as a Gallican. His opinions were difficult to class, but he certainly did not perform the feat of being both. A fairly correct estimate of the composition of the National Assembly of 1871 is followed by an incorrect statement, twice repeated, that it was a "Legitimist" Assembly. "From 1873 to 1879 republicans were excluded carefully from office," the author says, though five pages earlier he has referred to Jules Simon's Ministry of 1876. In one paragraph he calls the same party "Girondins" and "Girondists." He speaks of his lifelong familiarity with French, yet he makes the ordinary English mistake of referring to members of the Commune as "Communists" and he likewise writes "the de Rohans" and "one of the Rochefoucauld"—the correct English style being "the Rohans" and "the La Rochefoucaulds." His acquaintance with French territory is hazy. "In one district," he says, "La Brie, of 216,000 inhabitants, 5,200, about 2 per cent., were

returning as practising their religion in 1904." The Brie is a big region which stretches over parts of two or three departments, but its limits are not recognized by the authorities, and no official statistics could have been made relating to it for any purpose.

In one matter of appreciation we beg leave to differ from Mr. Galton. "Zola," he says, "to his lasting honour, did for Dreyfus that which Voltaire did for Calas." Now, apart from all question of analogy between the two cases, which we will not discuss, if there was any one man to whose efforts the rehabilitation of Dreyfus was due, it was not Zola. The author of 'La Terre' by his "sensational" intervention no doubt helped the cause, and Zola's share may be compared with those of General Picquart and MM. Scheurer-Kestner and Bernard Lazare. But the man without whose pertinacious labours Dreyfus would never have been rehabilitated is M. Joseph Reinach.

Dampier's Voyages. Edited by John Masefield. 2 vols. (E. Grant Richards).—Sailors, travellers, and men of science have agreed in testifying to the durable merits of the 'Voyages,' from Dampier's day to our own. But the sort of reader who is colloquially referred to as the man in the street, or the man in the train, does not as a rule have frequent access to costly and ponderous tomes; and that has been the form in which we have known Dampier and 'Purchas His Pilgrimes' hitherto. It would be as absurd to suppose that these writers had no appeal for the man in the street as to suggest that 'Robinson Crusoe' was suitable only for the elect. The 'Voyages' here presented in two handy volumes, at a comparatively low price, are full of popular interest and romance. They are far more stirring reading than many a belauded work of modern fiction. For incident, atmosphere, and so forth, there is material here among which contemporary romance-makers might delve profitably for years to come.

Thanks are due, then, to the editor and the publisher who have placed before us a work of this character, in a shape which should commend it to the popular taste, with a portrait, maps, and other illustrations, and sufficient notes to assist, without embarrassing, the reader who approaches the 'Voyages' for the first time. The text Mr. Masefield has used for 'The New Voyage round the World,' the 'Voyage to Tonquin,' the 'Description of Campeachy,' and the 'Discourse of the Winds' is that of the sixth edition. The text used for the 'Voyage to New Holland' is that of the edition of 1729, which the editor has collated with earlier editions. Some of the personal notes which appear in the annotated Sloane MSS. are added on account of their picturesque wording and the light they throw upon Dampier's character.

The Writings of Saint Francis of Assisi. Newly translated into English, with an Introduction and Notes by Father Paschal Robinson. (Dent).—This is a very useful and trustworthy version of all the authentic works of St. Francis, with a critical introduction and notes. It is written from the view of a member of the Order, and occasionally is wanting in perspective, as when, on a matter of scholarship, it prefers Mr. Carmichael to M. Sabatier. Apart from this we can recommend it as the result of what seems to be an independent and skilful examination of the sources. It is illustrated by blocks of the two autographs of the saint which still exist. With reference to the benediction preserved in the Sacro Convento, we cannot understand how

any competent paleographer ever doubted for a moment that the document was genuine as to date. A bibliography is appended, as judicious in its omissions as useful in its entries. The Office of the Passion written by St. Francis is translated for the first time, and the claims of a number of doubtful or spurious works are examined.

The *Albany Review*, published by Mr. John Lane, which is the new form of the *Independent*, makes a good start this month under the editorship of Mr. Charles Roden Buxton. The seriousness of young reformers is tempered by Mr. Lang's delightful article on Mark Twain, and 'A Romance of 1821' by Mr. E. S. P. Haynes. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Chesterton are the poets of the occasion; and there is a poignant personal narrative by a Russian mother. If the *Review* maintains the promise of its present number, it will be read by the ordinary man as well as the professed Liberal.

EDMUND CAMPION AND THE MAID OF WICKLOW.

[*Campion was racked and martyred under Queen Elizabeth in the year 1581.*]

A MOUNTAIN glen and one white cottage there:
He watched it from the hills, and when the sun
Sank, and the rocks' recumbent majesty
Rolled in dark billows to the distant sea,
Dropping toward the vale he knew that one
Walked in the fragrant dusk divinely fair,
His soul's white wonder for eternity.

Well shapen, like a goddess, where the brook
Sang in the twilight, silently she moved;
The wild flowers sleeping on the mountain
side,
And that wan lake, the Titan's slumbering
bride,
Loved her, and he too looked on her and loved;
Oh, and her deep eyes answered him that look!
'Twere well if in that rapture he had died!

They spoke; she gave him water from the stream:
"Drink! you are thirsty, climbing all the day!"
Her white hands drew the wave and filled the
bowl;
He drank, and thought Heaven dropt an
aureole

Upon her brow, and all her girl's array
Shone like the Holy Virgin's; so his dream
Apparelled her, and so within his soul

This virgin bore the Christ. Now fifteen years
His feet clomb other rocks, and grew full sore,
But stumbled not, nor often went astray;
For that one draught upheld him all the way.
Ah! when he ranged the lonely hills no more,
But blindly groped to cross the glen of tears,
I wonder, did she touch his lips and say,
"Drink! you are thirsty, climbing all the day."
NEWMAN HOWARD.

THE MYSTERY OF CUMNOR PLACE.

A COPY of the proceedings of the coroner's jury in the case of the death of Lady Robert Dudley was made for, and received by, her half-brother, John Appleyard. On June 4th, 1567, he wrote to the Council that he had read and (on June 3rd) had returned the document. "In which verdict he not only finds such proofs, testified under the oaths of 15 persons how his late sister by misfortune happened of death, but"—and so forth. The verdict must have been in accordance with the sworn evidence; Lady Robert died *per infortunium* ('Hatfield MSS.' vol. i. p. 346). Appleyard's examination before Northampton, Pembroke, Arundel, Clinton, and Cecil (*ibid.*, p. 350) is undated, but must have been earlier than his letter of June 4th, 1567. Under examination he denied that the coroner's jury "had as yet given up their verdict." A. LANG.

ETCHEBERRI'S 'OBRAS VASCONGADAS.'

HAVING years ago stumbled across Basque MSS. of about the date of the 'Obras Vascongadas del Doctor Labortano Joannes d'Etcheberri (1712),' now edited, with Introduction and notes, by Don Julio de Urquijo é Ibarra (Paris, P. Geuthner), and enjoyed the pleasure of calling the attention of scholars to them—I mean the MSS. of Pierre d'Urte of St. Jean de Luz in the Shirburn Castle Library—I have always read with interest anything bearing on the discovery of fresh materials for the study of the Basque language. So I venture to call attention to the important one given in the handsome volume whose title I have quoted.

Don Julio de Urquijo begins with a bibliographical note and a chronological series of minutes and references to Don Juan de Echeverria: that is one of the favourite forms of the name. For *etche* or *eche* (with *ch* as in English *church*) means "house," and *berri*, also written in Spanish fashion *verri*, is "new," so the name means "New House," like the Cornish *Chy-Noveth*, which also figures as a surname, while in Wales *Ty-Newydd* remains merely a frequent place-name. The form *Etcheberria* differs from the other in meaning "the New House," with the definite article, which in Basque comes at the tail. As might be expected, it is as hopeless a name for the purpose of identifying the bearer as John Jones is in modern Wales; and when our distinguished countryman Wentworth Webster tried to fix on the Basque scholar in the registers at Sare, where the latter was born, he found there no fewer than five "Joannes de Etcheberri" from which to choose. This would have probably proved difficult, even had the question not been cut short by a gap in the registers. So one has to accept the vague statement that Etcheberri was born in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but certain dates are known in his life, including evidence of his being alive in 1745. This comes from Larramendi, who mentions him as the author of a quadrilingual dictionary—Basque, Spanish, French, and Latin.

All this and a great many other matters bearing on the history of Etcheberri's life are lucidly discussed at length in the Introduction. The rest of it is devoted to critical remarks on his works, and a discussion whether the manuscript of the quadrilingual dictionary, now purchased by the editor from Don Sbarbi, is in the handwriting of Etcheberri of Sare. Acting on a hint from Mr. E. S. Dodgson, and wishing to discover the original MS. of the dictionary, Don Julio de Urquijo paid a visit to the Franciscan monastery at Zaraus, in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian. In fact, wherever in the Basque country literary treasures in the vernacular are supposed to lie concealed or neglected, the motor-car of the strenuous Basque scholar of St. Jean de Luz is a familiar object. However, the Franciscan fathers could not help him except indirectly in the matter of the dictionary; but he was not there long before he had in his hands, and afterwards on loan to carry home, two works of Etcheberri's in the author's own hand.

The first of them is incomplete, having lost 23 pages at the beginning; but the subjects are known from the index: it ends on p. 303. It is in two columns, and one of them is always in Latin. As printed in the present volume, with the Latin omitted, this work makes 119 pages. The whole is headed 'Laburdiri Escuararen

Hatsapenac,' which the editor translates 'Al Labort, Rudimentos de Vascence.' Why "Rudiments" is not quite clear, as it is not a grammar of Basque, but a dissertation in which the author gives his views as to the origin of that tongue, its beauty, history, and relation to other languages, and as to various other questions connected with it. This seems all to fall naturally under the first part of the heading "Laburdiri": may it not be that the author originally meant to finish this work with a short grammar of Basque, but that he afterwards thought it best to combine those rudiments with those of Latin in another work?

This latter extends in the MS. from p. 305 (405 seems to be a misprint) to p. 448, making in the printed volume some 174 pages. The short title may be given as 'Escuarazco Hatsapenac Latin Ikhas-teco,' which the editor renders 'Rudimentos Vascongados para aprender Latin,' or 'Basque Rudiments for the Learning of Latin.' That sounds somewhat strange, but this second work certainly gives the rudiments of both languages, and some light may perhaps be shed on the heading by what the editor says (p. xiv) as to Etcheberri's way of looking at Basque and Latin; for, according to a passage in another of his works, it occurred to him that his quadrilingual dictionary, if it preceded his Basque rudiments for the acquiring of Latin, would be a work without a foundation, "because," as he is made to say, "those rudiments are the foundations and the roots of all the languages." The work in which this curious idea occurs (p. 320) is an *opuscule* entitled 'Gomendiozco Carta': it has appropriately been included in this volume, where it takes up some two dozen pages at the close.

To sum up these scattered notes, I may say that here we have a quarto volume in which the student is presented not only with a most valuable Introduction and numerous notes, but also with nearly 300 pages of Basque which had never before been in print, and all this written in a style which stands the critical tests to which the editor submits it in his Introduction. Seldom has such a find of lost literature been made by one at once so enthusiastic and so well able to give effect to his enthusiasm by promptly publishing it for the use of other scholars. This noble volume does the highest credit to all concerned in its production, including the Bayonne press entrusted with the printing.

JOHN RHYNS.

PERRAULT'S 'CONTES DE MA MÈRE L'OYE.'

St. Andrews, April 14, 1907.

PERHAPS Col. Prideaux can throw some light on a copy of Perrault's 'Contes' which has been described to me by the owner. It bears the date of the first edition, 1697, and, as far as a pretty complete description enables me to decide, it is not of a later year. But it contains several misprints which are not included in the list of Errata in the copy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, which a friend kindly examined at my request. As Col. Prideaux writes that no copy of the first collected edition is to be found in the public libraries of Paris, one is anxious to know in what private collections a sample is to be found. The copy of which I speak has not Clouzier's frontispiece: for frontispiece appears one of the small engravings used later at the head of the tale which it illustrates. One may guess that this is a very early copy of

an impression soon recalled, corrected, and decorated with the frontispiece by Clouzier.

I have owned two copies of the edition of 1729—one I gave away; and I have Samber's, printed for Pote, but forget the date. It is in two neat volumes in purplish morocco. The book is in town, and not accessible for the moment, nor can I remember what led me to guess that R. Samber taught French at Eton. The French of the 'Tales' is printed on the pages opposite to the English version. I think that the book might be useful in teaching French to children. A. LANG.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Brown (W. A.), *Christian Theology in Outline*, 7/6 net.
Carnock (N.), H. K.: *his Realities and Visions*, 3/6.
Gordon (S. D.), *Quiet Talks on Personal Problems*, 2/6 net.
Headlam (S. D.), *The Socialist's Church*, 1/ net. In the Labour Ideal Series.
McFaul (Rt. Rev. J. A.), *The Christian School*, Second Edition.
Mortimer (Rev. A. G.), *The Ascents of the Soul*, 5/ net.
Stark (J.), *Comradeship in Sorrow*, 2/6 net. Thoughts for the bereaved.
Wernle (P.), *The Sources of our Knowledge of the Life of Jesus*, 2/ net. Translated by E. Lummis.

Law.

- Banning (Lieut.-Col. S. T.), *Military Law Made Easy*, Third Edition, 4/6 net. With appendixes of examination papers fully answered.
Bowen-Rowlands (E. B.), *The Liberty of the Subject*, 1/ net.
Brown (R. C.), *The Law relating to Covenants running with Land*, 10/6.
Kelke (W. H. H.), *An Epitome of Constitutional Law and Cases*, 6/ net.
Watson (E. R.), *The Principles of the Indian Criminal Law*, 7/6 net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- American Journal of Archaeology, Second Series, Vol. XI, No. 1, 1d. 50.
Branch (E. A.), *Simple Studies in Line and Mass of Common Objects, Flowers, and Designs in Monotint and Colours*, 2/ net.
Bury (T. T.), *Remains of Ecclesiastical Woodwork*, 10/6.
Cruttwell (M.), *A Guide to the Paintings in the Florentine Galleries: the Uffizi, the Pitti, the Accademia*, 3/6 net. A critical catalogue with quotations from Vasari.
Guide to the Medieval Room, British Museum, 1/6.
Harwood (E.), *Notable Pictures in Rome*, 4/6 net.
Irving (H.), and Strange (E. F.), *Flowers and Plants for Designers and Schools*, 10/6 net. Photographed from nature, with text and notes.
Moody (A. P.), *Devon Pillow Lace: its History and How to Make It*, 5/ net.
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, *Thirty-first Annual Report*, 1906.
National Art-Collections Fund, *Third Annual Report*, 1906.
National Gallery: *Tate Gallery*, 6d. net each. Issued in the Great Galleries of Europe Series, with reproductions of 60 masterpieces in each.
Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum, 5/ net. Contains 50 plates. For review of *This Series see Athen.*, Sept. 14, 1901, p. 356.

Poetry and Drama.

- Drummond (W.), of Hawthorneden, a Cypress Grove, 2/6 net.
Eden (G.), *Bush Ballads and other Verses*, 3/6 net.
Horace, *The Odes, Epodes (selected), and Carmen Seculare*. Translated into English Verse by K. Du Faur.
Jebb (Sir R. C.), *Translations into Greek and Latin Verse*. Second Edition, 7/6 net. The late Prof. Jebb's unequalled translations into Greek and Latin have long been out of print, and their reappearance will be welcomed everywhere by classical scholars. There are two or three new pieces.
Keats (J.), *Poems*, 2/6 net. Selected, with an Introduction, by A. Symonds. A volume of the Golden Poets.
Keegan (J.), *Legends and Poems*. Edited by the late Canon O'Hanlon, with memoir by D. J. O'Donoghue, 3/6.
Lathrop (E.), *Where Shakespeare set his Stage*, 8/6 net. The exact period at which the action of Shakespeare's dramas might have taken place, or when this is not possible, the anachronisms which prevent it have been mentioned and considered. The appearance and general characteristics of the chief personages of the dramas, and the localities in the widely scattered countries in which Shakespeare set his stage, have been described, the latter being frequently illustrated.
MacCathnach (Seosamh), *The Rushlight*, 3/6 net.
Malone Society Reprints: *The History of Orlando Furioso*, 1594; *The Battle of Alcazar*, 1597; *The Interlude of Johan the Evangelist: The Interlude of Wealth and Health*. Subscription 2/ annually.
Peacock (M.), *Lincolnshire Rhymes, and other Verses*, 1/ net.
Sunny Songs, Dialogues, Recitations, and Plays for Infants, Juniors, and Entertainers, edited by A. Gardiner, 2/6 net.
Winbolt (S. E.), *The Virgil Pocket Book*, 2/ net. With Introduction by A. Sidgwick.

Music.

- Patterson (A. W.), *Chats with Music Lovers*, 3/6 net.
Sharp (C. J.) and MacLachlan (H. C.), *The Morris Book*. A description of eleven dances as performed by the Morris-Men of England. The book is issued in connexion with 'Morris Dance Tunes,' by the same authors, Sets I. and II., 2/ each.

Bibliography.

- Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXI, Part II., 25/6 per annum.
Early English Printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475-1640): Vol. IV. Indexes, 15/ net. Also Appendix to Vol. III. For review of Vol. II. see *Athen.*, July 25, 1903, p. 123.

Political Economy.

- Agger (E. E.), *The Budget in the American Commonwealths*, 6/ net. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XXV, No. 2.
Black (C.), *Sweated Industry and the Minimum Wage*, 3/6 net. With Introduction by A. G. Gardiner. Contains a large amount of evidence on a subject to which public attention was directed by the Sweated Industries Exhibition organized last year by *The Daily News*.
Laycock (F. U.), *Political Economy in a Nutshell*, 2/6 net. Deals with competition, supply and demand, money and prices, gold reserve, foreign exchanges, land and taxation, trade unions, the unemployed, race decadence, and principles of government.
Macdonald (J. R.), *Labour and the Empire*, 1/ net. In the Labour Ideal Series.
Macrosty (H. W.), *The Trust Movement in British Industry: a Study of Business Organization*, 9/ net. The word "trust" here does not imply any condemnation, and is used to indicate the modern organizations of industry which are described rather than criticized in the book.
Monist, April, 2/6.

History and Biography.

- Breton (A.), *The Literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood*, 10/6 net. The author traces the romantic story of his subject from its origin, as Durham House, in the thirteenth century.
Carey (W. H.), *The Good Old Days of Honorable John Company*, 2 vols. Curious reminiscences illustrating manners and customs of the British in India during the rule of the East India Company from 1600 to 1858, with brief notices of places and people of those times. Compiled from newspapers and other publications.
Ferrero (G.), *The Greatness and Decline of Rome*, 2 vols., 17/ net. Translated by A. E. Zimmern.
Hutton (S.), *Bristol and its Famous Associations*, 5/ net.
Kebbel (T. E.), *Lord Beaconsfield, and other Tory Memories*, 16/ net. See p. 470.
Mackintosh (G. W.), *Collard of the Zambesi*, 15/ net. The lives of François and Christine Collard, of the Paris Missionary Society, in South and Central Africa, 1858-1904.
Newberry (P. E.) and Garstang (J.), *A Short History of Ancient Egypt*. New Edition, 3/6 net. With illustrations. For review of former edition see *Athen.*, Aug. 13, 1904, p. 392.
Ralegh (W.), *Shakespeare*, 2/ net. In the English Men of Letters Series.
Siegfried (A.), *The Race Question in Canada*, 7/6.
Stephen (C. E.), *The First Sir James Stephen: Letters, with Biographical Notes by his Daughter*, 6/ net. Privately printed; one hundred copies only are being offered for sale.
Walling (R. A. J.), *A Sea-Dog of Devon: a Life of Sir John Hawkins*, 6/ net. With Introduction by Lord Brassey and J. Leyland.
Whitehead (Rev. H.), *Talks about Brampton in the Olden Times*, 5/ net.
Wyllie (Col. H. C.), *The Campaign of Magenta and Solferino, 1859*, 5/ net. Special Campaign Series, No. 4.

Geography and Travel.

- Bacon (E. M.), *The Connecticut River and the Valley of Connecticut*, 15/ net.
Gregory (J. W.), *Australasia*, Vol. I., Second Edition, 15/ net. This issue has been rewritten.
Heine (H.), *Pictures of Travel*, 10/6 net. Translated by R. D. Gillman.
Hume (E. D.), *The Global Jottings of Griselda*, 10/ net. Pictorial and Descriptive Guides to the Lake District; Cromer; Newquay and North Cornwall, New Editions, 1/ each.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Barton (F. T.), *The Dog in Health, Accident, and Disease*, 2/6 net.
Christy (E.), *Modern Side-Saddle Riding*, Third Edition, 5/ net.
Piggott (F. N.), *The Springbocks: History of the Tour, 1906-1907*, 3/6 net.

Education.

- College of Preceptors, *Calendar for 1907*, 2/6.
Marcon (Rev. C. A.) and Brabant (P. G.), *Responsions, Papers in Stated Subjects (exclusive of books)*, 1904, 3/6. Mathematics, grammar, Latin prose, and unprepared translation, with answers to mathematical questions.

Philology.

- Classical Quarterly, No. 1, 3/ net. Edited by J. P. Postgate. The first appearance of the more learned portion of the old *Classical Review* as a separate publication.
Classical Association Proceedings, October, 1906. With rules and list of members.
Smith (E. W.), *A Handbook of the Ila Language*, commonly called the Neshukumbwe, spoken in North-West Rhodesia, South Central Africa, 15/ net. Comprising grammar, exercises, specimens of Ila tales, &c.
Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1906, 2/6 net. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse.

School-Books.

- Bacon's Essays, set for the Certificate Examination, 1/6. Edited by D. Salmon.
Edgar (M.), *Stories from the Earthly Paradise*, 1/6. Adapted from William Morris, with illustrations.

- Ford (D. M.), *Stories from Carlyle: Scenes from the French Revolution*, 1/6. A volume of the Temple English Literature Series for Schools.
Hall (H. R.), *Days before History*, 2/6. With a Preface by J. J. Findlay.

- Havell (H. L.), *Stories from the Æneid*, two editions, 1/6 and 2/6 net. Retold from Virgil.
Kirk (F.), *Educational Handwork and Systematic Colour Instruction for Children*, 5/ net.
McSpadden (J. W.), *Stories from Dickens*, 1/6.
May (Rev. G. L.), *Tales from Browning*, 1/6. Another volume of the Temple English Literature Series for Schools.
Shakespeare's King Lear, 2/ net. With Introduction, text and notes, glossary, examination questions, and index to notes, by C. W. Crook.

Science.

- Adam (J. G.), *Inflammation*, 5/ net. An introduction to the study of pathology, enlarged and revised from Albutt's 'System of Medicine.'
Annals of Mathematics, April, 2/ net.
Archives of Neurology, Vol. III., 17/6 net.
Babcock (R. H.), *Diseases of the Lungs*, 25/ net.
Brown (J. M.), *Maori and Polynesian: their Origin, History, and Culture*, 6/ net.
Buchanan (A. M.), *Manual of Anatomy, Systematic and Practical, including Embryology*. Vol. II., 12/6 net. In the University Series.
Hall (B.) and Powell (R. F.), *Three Acres and Liberty*, 7/6 net.
Herman (G. E.), *Diseases of Women*, 25/ net. A clinical guide to their diagnosis and treatment.
Howe (J. L.), *Inorganic Chemistry for Schools and Colleges*, 12/6 net. Being a second edition of 'Inorganic Chemistry according to the Periodic Law,' by F. P. Venable and J. L. Howe.
Kinsman (C.), *The Testing of Alternating-Current Machines in Laboratories and Test Rooms: Vol. I., General Tests, Transformers, Alternators*, 4/6 net.
McCook (H. C.), *Nature's Craftsmen*, 7/6 net. This book is an outgrowth from a series of nature articles printed in *Harper's Magazine* during the last four years. For the most part, the papers deal with popular phases of insect life, and their themes are drawn chiefly from the author's own specialties, ants and spiders. Outside of these, however, the products of some original studies have been given, as with certain wild bees, with water-striders, caddis flies, wasps, and ant-lions. A number of new chapters have been added.
Macnab (A.), *Ulceration of the Cornea*, 5/ net.
Maxwell (Sir H.), *Memories of the Months, Fourth Series*, 7/6 net. For review of former series see *Athen.*, Nov. 25, 1903, p. 722.
Miles (E.) and John (Miss M.), *Builders of the Body*, 1/6.
Perrigo (O. E.), *Modern American Lath Practice*, 12/ net.
Robertson (F. D. S.), *Practical Agricultural Chemistry*, 7/6 net. A manual of qualitative and quantitative analysis for agricultural students.
Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, April, 5/ net.
Society for the Preservation of the Wild Fauna of the Empire, *Journal*, Vol. III.
Spon Architects' and Builders' Price-Book, 1907, 3/6.
Statistical Society Journal, Vol. LXX, Part I., 5/ net.
Thompson (S. P.), *Petrus Peregrinus de Maricourt and his Epistola de Magnete*, 2/ net. From the Proceedings of the British Academy, Vol. II.
Wright (W. P.), *Beautiful Gardens and how to Make and Maintain Them*, 6/ net.

Juvenile Books.

- A B C, 1/6. A volume of the Midget Series, daintily boxed and got up, with illustrations by T. Pym.
Chisholm's (L.) *Fairy Book*, 6d.

General Literature.

- Applin (A.), *The Chorus Girl*, 2/6 net.
Auld Braine and Browne, by the author of 'Rob Lindsay and his School,' 1/6 net. Illustrated by H. C. P. Macgoun.
Barr (A. E.), *Love Will Venture In*, 2/6 net.
Bowen (C. L.), *Little Things and Big: a Few Thoughts for Big and Little*, 2/6 net.
Bower (M.), *The Wrestlers*, 6/ net.
Coulvain (P. de), *L'He Inconnue*, 3/6 net.
Dane (J. C.), *Champion: the Story of a Motor-Car*, 6/ net.
Dawson (A. J.), *The Message*, 6d. Distinctly a novel with a purpose, inculcating the need and duty of patriotism through a national disaster which changes the temper of the British people.
Dickens (C.), *Martin Chuzzlewit*, 2 vols., 10/6 net each. The National Edition, Vols. XIV. and XV. For review of former volumes see *Athen.*, Feb. 2, 1907, p. 134.
Directory of Shipowners, Shipbuilders, and Marine Engineers, 1907, 10/ net.
France (A.), *Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard*, 3/6 net, bound in cloth.
Gamon (H. R. P.), *The London Police Court To-day and To-morrow*, 3/6 net.
Granville (C.), *A Child of the Everlasting*, 6/ net.
Green (O.), *One Thousand Simple Soups*, 3/6 net. In the Home-maker Series.
Greville (Lady Violet), *The Fighters*, 6/ net.
Grier (S. C.), *A Crowned Queen*, 6/ net. The romance of a Minister of State.
Gun-Room Reminiscences of H.M.S. Glory, October, 1905-August, 1906, by A. W., 2/6 net.
Horniman (R.), *A Nonconformist Parson*, 2/6 net. Intended to present the life of a Nonconformist minister and his country flock.
India Office List, 1907, 10/6.
King (Basil), *The Giant's Strength*, 6/ net.
Kinross (A.), *The Land of Every Man*, 5/ net. Gives a vision of America, not as seen by the tourist or special investigator, but as that country might appear to an Englishman dreaming of its vast possibilities.
Loti (P.), *Pêcheur d'Islande*, 3/6 net.
Lysaght (S. R.), *One of the Grenvilles*, New Edition, 3/6 net. For notice of the original see *Athen.*, April 22, 1890, p. 492.
Lytton (Lord), *Alice; or, the Mysteries*, New Edition, 7/6 net. For review of former volume see *Athen.*, March 23, p. 356.
Manchester Quarterly, April, 6d. net.
Marriott (C.), *The Remnant*, 6d.

Literary Gossip.

A MONTH from now Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish the first number of *The Oxford and Cambridge Review*. The objects of the new periodical are: first, to provide the two older universities with a common meeting-ground and platform for the discussion of questions affecting the welfare of both; and secondly, to discuss, without partisan feeling or sectarian prejudice, all those topics—religious, political, educational, literary, social, retrospective—which make up the complex life and thought of the two universities. In brief, *The Oxford and Cambridge Review* will endeavour to be a rallying-ground for university opinion, and will seek to assemble a volume of specific thought and opinions, hitherto unexpressed, or scattered broadcast over the entire press.

The first number will include, among others, the following papers: 'The Altar of Mercy,' by Prof. Verrall; 'The Religion of the Undergraduate,' by Mr. William Temple; 'Introspective Literature,' by Mr. A. C. Benson; 'The Dublin University Question,' by the Master of University College, Oxford; 'Matriculation with Biometry,' by Mr. S. L. Myres; 'Alma Mater,' by Mr. R. W. Livingstone; 'The British School of Athens,' by Prof. Ernest Gardner; and 'Athleticism,' by Dr. Foakes-Jackson. There will also be articles by Mr. W. H. Beveridge, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell, Mr. Lucian Oldershaw, Viscount Wolmer, Mr. M. F. V. McDonnell, and Mr. R. F. Cholmeley. Two papers of special interest—one on the Civil Service, and the other on the Collegiate System—will appear above the signatures "A Friend of True Scientific Method" and "Advocatus Diaboli."

To *The Cornhill Magazine* for May Mrs. Margaret L. Woods contributes a poem 'The May Morning and the Old Man.' Other articles are 'The Problem of the Flying Machine,' by Prof. G. H. Bryan; and 'The Growth of a Military Spirit in China,' by Major C. D. Bruce, who lately commanded the Chinese regiment at Wei-hai-wei. Mr. Horace Hutchinson writes on the spring topic of 'Boys and Birds'; and Mr. Leonard Huxley on Sir Joseph Hooker, who next month completes his ninetyeth year.

SOME of our readers may remember a book some years since about country life entitled 'Idlehurst,' by Mr. John Halsham. Mr. Halsham is publishing with Messrs. Smith & Elder next Thursday, under the title 'Lonewood Corner: a Countryman's Horizon,' a volume which may be regarded as a counterpart to 'Idlehurst,' although the author has intended his spyglass to take in a wider sweep of the horizon.

MR. JOHN MURRAY announces 'Forty-two Years in Parliament,' by Mr. A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen; 'The Art of Reconnaissance,' by Col. David Henderson; 'Europe and the Turks,' by Mr. Noel

Buxton; and 'My Life as an Indian,' by Mr. J. W. Schultz, who as a young man went to the Blackfoot country, and for years followed the chase and the war-path.

MR. FISHER UNWIN has arranged to bring out shortly a work which has long been promised, and is likely just now to attract considerable attention, entitled 'The Secret History of the English Occupation of Egypt: a Personal Memoir of Events,' by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt. It purports to perform a double historic function: first, that of giving an account—more accurate than has yet been attempted, and derived from confidential native sources—of the National Egyptian movement of the years 1881-2; and secondly, that of revealing the political and financial intrigues which in Europe led to the intervention of England and the prolonged military occupation of the Nile Valley. Its chief interest will lie in the candour of the recital, and the revelation of the writer's own doings in Egypt and in Downing Street. It may indeed be said to be Mr. Blunt's *apologia* in regard both to past events and to his present attitude towards the Egyptian question.

THE full title of Mr. Frederic Harrison's forthcoming volume, which Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish shortly, is 'The Creed of a Layman: Apologia pro Fide Mea.' In this "plain tale" of religious and philosophical development "there is nothing," says the author, "in any way sensational, spasmodic, or original.... In these days it is too likely to be looked on as dull, stale, commonplace, and so forth.... But the story of how spiritual rest might be achieved may prove useful to some 'perturbed spirit' in our troubled times."

DR. STANLEY LANE-POOLE is to contribute to the May *Fortnightly Review* an article on 'The Irish Battle of the Books,' dealing, in no unsympathetic spirit, with the Gaelic League and the Irish Language question.

AMONG the articles in the May number of *The Classical Review* will be one by Prof. E. V. Arnold, of Bangor, in which he pleads for Latin literature and history as the best theoretical introduction to political study.

THE forthcoming *Journal of the African Society* will contain, among other items, a paper read before the Society on January 9th, by Sir Patrick Manson, F.R.S., entitled 'The Malaria Parasite'; the second part of Major Meldon's 'Notes on the Bahima of Ankole'; and a report on the vegetable and mineral resources of Manica and Sofala, by M. Guillaume Vasse. M. Emile Baillaud, a recognized authority on tropical agriculture, contributes an account of his fruit-growing experiments in French Guinea.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD will publish on Monday 'A History of William Paterson and the Darien Company,' by Mr. Barbour, formerly Accountant of the Bank of Scotland. The volume, which will be

- Marryat (Capt.), *The Children of the New Forest*, New Edition, 3/6.
 Morton (A. E.), *Practical Typewriting and Examination Guide*, 2/6.
 Nels (Mrs. R.), *A Woman's Notebook*, 1/ net.
 O'Sullivan (V.), *Human Affairs*, 3/6. Seven stories.
 Paterson (M.), *Peggott's*; or, *the Indian Contingent*, 6/.
 Penderexter (H.), *Tiberius Smith*, as chronicled by his Right-hand Man, Billy Campbell, 6/.
 Pitman (L.), *Spanish Shorthand*, 3/6.
 Pocket Plato, 2/6 net. Edited from Jowett's translation by S. C. Woodhouse. A volume of the Wayfaring Books.
 Pocket Ruskin, 2/ net. Aphorisms and passages from the works of Ruskin, published between 1837 and 1866, selected by A. H. Hyatt.
 Poley (A. P.) and Gould (F. H. C.), *The History, Law, and Practice of the Stock Exchange*, 5/ net.
 Poor Law Conferences, 1906-7, 12/ net. Proceedings of the Central and District Poor Law Conferences, held from May, 1906, to February, 1907, with the papers read and the discussions thereon, and Report of the Central Committee.
 Popham (F.), *A Summer Holiday*, 6/. Describes the experiences and trials of an English wife who endeavours to control, in accordance with her own somewhat fanciful ideas, the inclinations and dispositions of those around her.
 Pratt (A.), *Jan Digby*, 6/.
 Balli (C.), *The Wisdom of the Serpent*, 6/.
 Review of Internationalism, Vol. I, No. 1, 2/6.
 Ridge (W. Pett), *Nearly Five Million*, 5/.
 Roberts (Earl), *A Nation in Arms*, 1/ net. Speeches on the requirements of the British army delivered by Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.
 Roberts (Morley), *The Flying Cloud*, 6/.
 Ridley Books: *Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont*; *Brontë's Wuthering Heights*; *Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield*; *Sheridan's Plays*; *Daudet's Sophie*; *Le Sage's Asmodeus*; *Sterne's A Sentimental Journey*; *Nelson's Letters to Lady Hamilton*, with Introduction by D. Sladen; *Flaubert's Salambo*; *Rousseau's Confessions*; *Ovid's Art of Love*; *Creasy's Decisive Battles of the World*; *Silas Marner*; *Byron's Don Juan*; *Tennyson's Idylls of the King*; *Maxims of Napoleon*, with Introduction by H. F. B. Wheeler; *Readie's Christie Johnstone*; *Oliver Twist*; *Boccaccio's Tales from the Decamerone*; *Dumas's The Black Tulip*, 1/ net each. The first twenty volumes of a new series bound in red cloth.
 Straus (R.), *The Dust which is God: an Undimensional Adventure*, 2/ net.
 Syrett (N.), *The Child of Promise*, 6/. The daughter of Sir Hector Godwin goes to Canada with her lover to found a communistic settlement, and dies in giving birth to a daughter. The mother makes the father promise to bring up the child in the principles of "the cause," and the story relates how far the daughter is influenced by her mother's ideals.
 Thurston (K. C.), *The Mystics*, 3/6.
 Trevena (J.), *Arminel of the West*, 6/.
 Vaughan (O.), *Sweet Rogues*, 6/.
 Watson (W. P.), *The East and West of Japan*, 10/6 net. The author contrasts East and West in their historical development and civilization, with the view of determining the elements of strength and permanence, and also weakness, in Japanese character. He examines the present status of Japan in order to show how her advance affects modern Europe, and explain the political and social problems Japan has to solve.
 Wharton (E.), *Madame de Treymes*, 2/6 net. A short story which contrasts the civilization of aristocratic France with the free and unsophisticated outlook of an American girl.
 Wynne (F. E.), *Fortune's Fool*, 6/. Deals with wild life in Ireland, and shows acquaintance with the career of a medical practitioner.

Pamphlets.

- Dixon (J. M.), *A Survey of Scottish Literature in the Nineteenth Century*, University of California Library Bulletin, No. 15.
 Haynes (T. H.), *A Survey of Canadian Imports and the Results of Preference*, 2d.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Handbuch zum Neuen Testament: Part III. Die hellenistisch-römische Kultur in ihren Beziehungen zu Judentum und Christentum, by Dr. P. Wendland, 1m. 80.

Bibliography.

- Baldensperger (F.), *Bibliographie critique de Goethe en France*.

History and Biography.

- Brunetiere (F.), *Études critiques sur l'Histoire de la Littérature française*, Series VIII., 3fr. 50.
 Castelain (M.), *Ben Jonson: l'Homme et l'Œuvre*, 15fr.
 Doudry (J.), *Vie de William Hazlitt l'Essayiste*, 3fr. 50.
 Pio X. e la Corte Pontificia, 3l. 50.

Philology.

- Westermann (D.), *Grammatik der Ewe-Sprache*, 6m.

General Literature.

- Barre (A.), *La Menace allemande*, 3fr. 50.
 Daudet (L.), *La Lutte: Roman d'une Guérison*, 3fr. 50.
 Foley (C.), *L'Ecrasement*, 3fr. 50.
 Meruzzi (J.), *Vengeance*, 3fr. 50.
 Péroni (Général H. de), *Madame de Villepreux*, 3fr. 50.
 Rosny (J. H.), *Contre le Sort*, 3fr. 50.
 Vandere (J. de la), *Le Peintre des Frissons*, 3fr. 50.
 Yver (Colette), *Princesses de Science*, 3fr. 50.

* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

illustrated, will give, for the first time, a connected narrative of the several expeditions to Darien.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish next Thursday a volume of connected stories by Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe, entitled 'Windover Tales,' which deal with the author's own North Country.

THE May number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains an article by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., on 'My Moorish Friends'—some records of a recent visit. Dr. H. Kingsmill Moore writes 'Go to Skellig!' Mr. Arthur L. Salmon contributes a West-Country dialect poem, 'The Old Wife to the New'; and Mr. Alfred Fellows a paper on 'The Value of an Eton Education.'

DR. COPINGER'S 'History and Records of the Smith-Carington Family' will probably be in the binder's hands next week. The work is one of the most elaborate family histories ever printed. The pedigree will form a separate volume. The descent for over 700 years has been registered at Heralds' College, and the various descendants from Hamo de Carington in the time of William the Conqueror will be shown. The work will be profusely illustrated with maps and photographs, which have been prepared by Messrs. Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., of Manchester; and the Smith-Carington achievement with seventy quarterings will form the frontispiece. Only 150 copies have been printed, and Messrs. Sotheman & Co. will be the publishers.

MR. ARTHUR RACKHAM writes:—

"I should be greatly obliged if you would allow me space to state that when the second impression of Mr. Barrie's 'Peter Pan' with my illustrations appeared, it was entirely without my knowledge or consent that it contained no notice to distinguish it from the original issue. Immediately my attention was called to it, I wrote to the publishers for an explanation; and they assured me that the omission was due to an oversight, that only a few copies which they were unable to obtain back were so issued, and that the mistake had been rectified—the title-page now bearing the words 'Second Edition' and the date 1907."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have arranged to reissue, at a reduced price, the volumes on 'Great Batsmen,' 'Great Bowlers and Fielders,' 'Great Golfers,' and 'Great Lawn-Tennis Players,' which are illustrated by the remarkable action-photographs of Mr. G. W. Beldam.

THE bicentenary of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, which was instituted in 1710 and is one of the oldest antiquarian and literary foundations, is approaching. The library and museum of the Society has been enriched during the past year with many interesting acquisitions.

CANON MAYO, of Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne, is about to edit the municipal records of Dorchester, Dorset, if a sufficient number of subscribers are forthcoming. These documents comprise, among other MSS., the letters patent and royal charters

to the burgesses from 1305 onwards; and the 'Dorchester Domesday,' a large collection of deeds relating to the town, enrolled from time to time in the register thus entitled. Mr. A. W. Gould will assist Canon Mayo.

THE study of Shakspeare has extended widely since the days of Malone, but commemorations are virtually an outcome of our own times. Stratford-on-Avon is arranging this year a gorgeous scheme of municipal decoration, flower processions, morris dances, and a ball limited to guests in Shakspearean costume, besides a theatrical season extending to three whole weeks, in which distinguished London performers will combine with Mr. Benson. Unfortunately, several promises to act this year by eminent members of the profession have led to nothing. We are doubtful of the wisdom of introducing plays by other men on such an occasion; but Stratford has begun to discover that it pays to make itself attractive to all tastes. Some of those who knew the place in the old days, when Mr. Charles Flower first laboured to bring out the unpopular plays as well as the popular ones, cannot but feel a certain regret at the loss of the old spirit of quietness.

BUT other centres than Stratford have become used to commemorations. Next week the programme of the London Shakspeare League includes a conversation at the Mansion House, with morris dances and folk-songs; a dinner; a May Day of Shakspeare's time by the "Guild of the Brave Poor things"; a lecture on Shakspeare's London; a recital; and a ramble through places associated with his name and work. The Shakspeare Reading Society has arranged for a ball in Shakspearean costume, recitations, music, and discussions; and in theatres all over London and in minor centres there are to be commemoration performances.

THE S.P.C.K.'s list of books forthcoming in May includes 'Origen the Teacher,' by the Rev. W. Metcalfe; 'Sound Words: Addresses on the English Prayer Book,' by Canon G. E. Jelf; 'Doctrina Romanensium de Invocatione Sanctorum,' by the Rev. H. F. Stewart; and 'Christ the Fulfilment of Prophecy,' by Dr. H. A. Redpath.

THE May number of *Guth na Bliadhna* will contain the first instalment of a Gaelic study of Mary, Queen of Scots, by the Hon. R. Erskine. Mr. Erskine styles her "the inefficient Queen," and approaches his theme from the Gaelic-Catholic point of view.

THE first edition of Mr. Dawson's new novel 'The Message,' which with its Imperial spirit is apt to the present moment, was exhausted on the day of publication; a second edition is already subscribed, and a third is in preparation.

ON Thursday next the "Newton-Cowper Centenary" will be celebrated at

Olney. John Newton died in 1807, Cowper in 1800. Some verses written for the occasion by Mr. John Payne are to be recited.

DR. MAURICE CASTELAIN, of the University of Poitiers, has just brought out with MM. Hachette & Cie. a life of Ben Jonson, and, further, a critical edition of that writer's 'Discoveries,' pointing out the source of most of Jonson's observations.

MM. PERRIN & CIE are publishing a little volume called 'La Garde meurt et ne se rend pas,' in which M. Henry Houssaye discusses this famous saying, the authenticity of which has been widely disputed.

WE have frequently referred to some of the remarkable novels which have been appearing in the pages of *La Revue de Paris*. 'Princesses de Science' is, we believe, to come out in a volume next week. 'Le Lierre,' a powerful book by M. Alain Morsang, from which we have already quoted a fine description of some of the pictures in our National Gallery, is published by the house of Émile-Paul. 'L'Homme qui assassina,' the sensational story laid in the diplomatic world of Constantinople, of which we thought, on the whole, less well, has met in book form with a considerable Parisian success.

A FRENCH correspondent writes concerning the Bibliothèque Nationale:—

"A paragraph appears in your issue of April 6th concerning the 'transporteurs automatiques' at the Paris Bibliothèque Nationale. Speaking on the authority of one of the librarians to whom I showed your paper, I may tell you that no such feature has been introduced here. En France on dit que la justice est boiteuse; je crains bien que les réformes ne soient euls de jatte. It would indeed take more than 'transporteurs automatiques' to carry them out, so that, at present, the unfortunate readers have plenty of time on their hands (before getting the books applied for) to speculate on the advantages which 'les petits trottoirs roulants' would bring about."

WE followed the authority of a well-known Paris paper in making the announcement.

ONE of the Paris papers has published some statistics regarding book-production, and states that in Germany from 1856 to 1860 44,398 new books appeared; from 1891 to 1895 the number reached 109,788; and from 1901 to 1905, 156,607. In France during 1901 there appeared (according to the same writer) 10,133 new books; in England, 6,043; in the United States, 7,141; and in Germany as many as 25,331.

THE death in his sixty-seventh year is announced from Gries, near Bozen, of Herr Max Haushofer, Professor of Political Economy in the technical department of the University of Munich, and the author of a number of valuable works, among them 'Lehr- und Handbuch der Statistik,' 'Der Industriebetrieb,' 'Grundzüge des Eisenbahnwesens,' 'Der Existenzkampf des Kleinwerbes,' &c. He also published several volumes of verse.

SCIENCE

The Khasis. By Major P. R. T. Gurdon, I.A. With an Introduction by Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I. (Nutt.)

MAJOR GURDON'S work on the Khasis—"a race totally distinct from the neighbouring hill tribes" of the Tibeto-Burman stock around rainy Cherrapunji—is so full of matter of various interest that here we can touch on only two or three of the topics presented. The language of the tribes attracts the philologist; their custom of erecting huge monoliths—"memorials of the same style and character as the *menhirs* and *cromlechs* which are found in Western Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia"—almost demands a treatise to itself: their method of divination by breaking eggs is highly elaborate (pp. 221-2); and their combination of what is called the "matriarchate" with ancestor-worship, their marriage rules, and their religion, demand close attention. Welsh Calvinistic missionaries have for many years taught among them, with results warmly praised by Major Gurdon, who is Superintendent of Ethnography in Assam; but there must be some doubt as to how far the religion of the unconverted Khasi has been "contaminated" by Christianity. The tribes number some 176,000 souls; they are agriculturists, and now use iron implements; but they retain the habits of reckoning descent in the female line and of exogamy, with traces of totemism, in a stage of culture seldom combined with these archaic institutions. We are obliged to ask again a question which perhaps cannot be answered: Why has a people so industrious and civilized kept up the method of reckoning descent matrilineally?—a usage already abandoned by many primitive races in Australia. The same puzzle meets us in parts of Melanesia and Central Africa: nothing is clear except that social advance as regards the family does not necessarily keep pace with material civilization. Conservative as primitive people naturally are, some of them have evolved reckoning in the paternal line; while progressive and industrious peoples like the Khasis have failed to do so. Some Australian tribes have even reached a stage very near the European systems of prohibited degrees in accordance with nearness of blood-kinship; while the prohibited degrees of the Khasis are more like the archaic prohibition to marry within the supposed kinship indicated by the totem name.

It appears to us that, owing to an indistinctness in his terminology, Major Gurdon's account of the social organization is less lucid than it might have been. We understand him to mean that the people of the Khasi and Jaintia hills are divided into what we shall call "local tribes"; Major Gurdon speaks (p. 62) of "sections" and "divisions": "These divisions represent collections of people inhabiting several tracts of country...." If this means that the "division" called

Khasi occupies its own region, while the Synteng, War, Bhoi, and Lymngam each inhabit their own separate regions—each speaking a markedly different dialect—then these five sets of people are what we call "local tribes" when speaking of the natives of North America and Australia. These tribes, if we may use the word, have subdivisions with various names, and these subdivisions, or "sub-tribes," we take to be differentiated by their various local habitations, though we feel no certainty on this head.

Major Gurdon then writes:—

"The above tribes and subtribes are not strictly endogamous, nor are they strictly exogamous, but they are more endogamous than exogamous—for instance, Syntengs more often marry Syntengs than Khasis...."

This means, we take it, that people may marry either within or without their *local tribe*. In the same way Arunta may marry out of their local tribe into the Urabunna, Kaitish, or other adjacent local tribe; but that fact does not make the aforesaid Australian tribes both endogamous and exogamous. "Endogamy and 'exogamy' are not terms that ought to be applied to *local* tribes. We cannot say that a Briton is exogamous and endogamous because he *must* marry outside of certain prohibited degrees, but *may* marry inside or outside of his parish or county, as he pleases. Confusion is caused when local tribes are spoken of as both exogamous and endogamous, and McLennan, who introduced the terms, protested against this use (or rather abuse) of them. A *local tribe* is not to be called exogamous or endogamous; exogamous divisions are those out of which people must marry, under penalties. There are such really exogamous sets within the Khasi "divisions" which we call "local tribes." Mr. Risley speaks of these as "septs," but Major Gurdon prefers the word "clans." Neither word, as indicating an exogamous division within a tribe (whether that division be a "phratry," or "totem kin," or a survival of either), is satisfactory. A clan (Celtic) is not exogamous and the clan-name descends in the male line. A "sept" is a vague word for such people as the MacColls or MacIans within the Macdonald clan; it has no concern with exogamy. Anthropologists, unhappily, such as Mr. Howitt and the late Major Powell, use "clan," we think, in peculiar senses of their own, and considerable confusion is the result. It is clear enough that, within the Khasi, War, Bhoi, and other local tribes there are exogamous divisions inherited in the female line. If the names of these divisions were all derived from objects in nature, then we might regard them as totemic. Totemic they probably are in origin, and some of their names are, being interpreted, Honey, Monkey, Crab, with names derived from trees. But we need translations of all the names of the exogamous divisions, and these translations are not given in the lists of 203 "exogamous clans in the Khyrim state." These lists we find puzzling, translations being given in only a few instances. Indeed, we can

make little out of Major Gurdon's account. He has told us (p. 62) that Khasis more often marry Khasis than Syntengs. Khasis therefore, do marry mainly within the Khasi *tribe*; but (p. 65) Major Gurdon writes: "A Khasi can commit no greater sin than to marry within the tribe." In this passage "tribe" is apparently used to mean "exogamous clan," and an "exogamous clan" is *not* a tribe. The "tribes," says Major Gurdon, "are more endogamous than exogamous," yet two pages later tribal endogamy is said to be the greatest of sins. If the names of the exogamous divisions are of unknown meaning (like the names of many Australian "exogamous moieties," or "phratries"), while, as in the case of phratries, the translatable names of Khasi exogamous divisions are names of objects in nature, then it seems probable that the Khasi exogamous divisions were originally totemic. True, the "clans" do not now abstain from killing, eating, or utilizing their name-giving objects; but some Australian tribes, such as the Narrinyeri and Euahlayi, make as free with their totems. We are led thus to suppose that the Khasi exogamous divisions are survivals of totemism; the "clans" deduce descent from mythic ancestresses: one name is "Honey," another is the *diengdoh* tree, and legend says that out of this tree the primal ancestress made a trough.

Though so archaic in matters of marriage and the family, the Khasis have States, under a limited monarchy—that of the Siem, advised by his durbar. Heirship to the Siemship, where the office is hereditary, is in the female line. In other States there are electors, the heads of "clans." Real property descends through youngest daughters. The religion is very peculiar; beside the usual animism and polytheism, there is a belief in God the Creator, who is appealed to in ordeals, and in marriage services, as "thou that judgest the right and the wrong" (cp. pp. 95, 127, 129). This being is sometimes addressed as a goddess; and it may be argued that this is done in accordance with the matriarchal nature of Khasi institutions.

Major Gurdon has so much information to give on every point of Khasi life that he has not space enough to treat any one in a largely comparative style. This can scarcely be called a defect, yet we should welcome more elaborate studies of the religion and social organization of the tribes. There is a sufficient Index, and good coloured illustrations are supplied after drawings by Miss Eirene Scott O'Connor.

The World Machine: the First Phase: the Cosmic Mechanism. By Carl Snyder. (Longmans & Co.)—This is not Mr. Snyder's first appearance as an author. His 'New Conceptions in Science' issued from the American press in 1903, and its object was, in the words of our contemporary *Nature*, "to arouse an interest in scientific work among unscientific people by telling the stories of the discoveries of the day in unscientific language."

Although this earlier work was written a short time ago, we cannot agree with the author's lament on the backwardness of America in scientific research, when we think of the labours of Profs. Newcomb, Campbell, Pickering, Hale, and others; all desire increase to continue, and take part in the feeling of Tennyson: "Let knowledge grow from more to more."

The scope of the work now before us is much wider. The author seems to have an objection to prefaces, but it is evident from the title of his book that his purpose is to survey the whole universe and the forces at work within it, regarded as constituting one gigantic machine. It is a large scheme, but it must be allowed that Mr. Snyder has equipped himself for his task by a close study of the scientific discoveries and philosophical systems of all ages, and that what he says is worth pondering, though we may not be able to agree with his point of view on many subjects, particularly with regard to the origin of life; nor can we see what difficulty is removed by the suggestion, which he apparently quotes with approval, that it was brought to our earth by a meteor. His great hero amongst ancient philosophers is Democritus of Abdera, who has, he thinks, not even yet been fully appreciated. The book is dedicated to his memory, and he looks upon him as a worthy precursor of our own Herbert Spencer. Several quotations are given from Newton in order to show that the discoverer of universal gravitation did not look upon it as an occult force, but considered that its cause was an important subject for further investigation. Modern discoveries appear to point to a great recuperative process (shall we call it radio-activity?) in nature, tending to balance the wasting and destructive forces which we see in action; and frequent reference is made in this connexion to the works of the great Swedish physicist Prof. Arrhenius, whose 'Lehrbuch der kosmischen Physik' was published at Leipzig in 1903.

Perhaps one of the best proofs of the care with which Mr. Snyder has extended his studies is his sympathetic reference to the work of Lesage. The name suggests to most minds the author of 'Gil Blas' and 'Le Diable boiteux'; but G. L. Lesage the philosopher was born at Geneva (of French parentage) in 1724, and died there in 1803. He showed so early a love for scientific inquiry that his father, we are told, became fatigued at his inquisitiveness, remarking that he was "voulant toujours savoir le comment du comment, et le pourquoi du pourquoi."

A work on the universe must largely be taken up with astronomy. We have noted a few small errors in the details of that science, but they do not affect the drift of the argument. The author speaks of nearly five hundred small planets; the number now known considerably exceeds six hundred. He says that Vesta is the largest of them; it is really the *brightest*, but Ceres, the first discovered, exceeds it in size. The work is provided with a full index, and has been very carefully printed.

Mars and its Canals. By Percival Lowell. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Somewhat more than ten years ago Mr. Lowell published a book on the planet Mars, which was noticed in *The Athenæum* for August 15th, 1896. It was founded chiefly upon observations obtained at Flagstaff, Arizona, during the opposition of 1894—a very favourable one, but not quite equal to that in 1892. Fifteen years before, in 1877, Prof. Schiaparelli, of Milan, had noticed the network of so-called canals ("channels" would better have represented

the Italian word *canali*) which intersected the surface of the planet, and transformed what had been formerly regarded as vast (compared with the whole size of Mars, the surface of which is only about the third part of that of our earth) continents into a large number of islands separated by these channels; and the subsequent discovery of the "germination" of many of them—i.e., that at certain times they appear double, two running along at short distances from each other—added much to the interest of these formations.

Mr. Lowell has devoted special attention to them, and considers that they are artificial, and the manifestation of large irrigation works carried out with great toil by the supposed industrious inhabitants of our next outer planet. With the exception of the tiny Eros, Mars comes much nearer to us at opposition than any other planet; and though Venus is somewhat nearer at inferior conjunction, she is not well situated at that time for observation, and further her surface is at all times so concealed by clouds that but little can ever be known about it. Mars has an atmosphere of great rarity, and his surface can well be seen with large telescopes and mapped. We know his period of axial rotation accurately; but his distance, even when least, amounts to about thirty-four millions of miles. The hope, then, of perceiving indications of life, should such exist, upon the planet, is, under the best conditions, but small. Some threw doubts upon the "canals" altogether, and still more upon their "germination," but their existence, after the persevering observations of Mr. Lowell and his assistants, can no longer be called in question. But the artificial origin claimed for them is another matter. Schiaparelli's own suggestion that they are results of periodical changes depending on the Martian seasons seems to us a more probable hypothesis. In the words of our notice of the author's earlier work on the planet, we heartily recommend our readers to procure the present book, study it for themselves, and draw their own conclusions, which can hardly be very positive.

We may dismiss as idle the idea that indications have been noticed of signals from the Martians to us, and reject as absurd that of our attempting to signal to them. We cannot, however, considering the comparative paucity of their numbers, help admiring their industry, if the so-called canals or channels are really the work of their hands; for such results of their labour, supposed to be visible to us by the aid of our most powerful telescopes, would have to be of enormous dimensions.

THE EXISTENCE OF POSITIVE ELECTRONS.

I.

SIR OLIVER LODGE concludes his very interesting book on 'Electrons,' reviewed in this journal on March 2nd, with the remark that "the view that an atom is composed of an equal number of interleaved or interrevolving positive and negative electrons" is as yet only a guess; and that "to make it more, work must be done upon the nature and properties of the positive charge; and the positive electron, if it exists, must be dragged experimentally to light." This is, no doubt, a fair statement at once of the view of the matter professed in the quarter that should be best informed on the subject, and of the manner in which this view strikes an unprejudiced and competent observer. But is it so certain that the existence of the positive electron is still

in doubt, and that it is of so bashful and elusive a nature as Sir Oliver Lodge appears to think? It is this question which is here dealt with.

In the summary that we gave last year (*Athenæum*, Nos. 4104-5) of the electronic theory and its difficulties, two facts were mentioned that go some way towards proving experimentally the existence of that positive electron which some partisans of the electron theory desire to ignore. The first of these is the "Hall" effect, in which a current (*ex hypothesi* of electrons), while obediently displacing itself to one side when sent through a thin plate of copper, gold, nickel, or bismuth in a magnetic field, yet perversely turns to the other if iron, zinc, cobalt, antimony, or tellurium be employed. As we then stated, the only explanation of this hitherto given was that in the last-mentioned metals it is the positive and not the negative electrons which move; and Prof. Lorentz, while admitting this, could advance nothing but a plea for suspense of judgment. Since then neither Prof. J. J. Thomson, who must be looked upon as the chief adherent of Prof. Lorentz's theory in this country, nor any of his school have thought fit to add anything to this plea. Mr. Fournier d'Albe, however, writing since the articles quoted, goes at some length into the matter (see his 'Electron Theory,' pp. 256-63), and thinks he can get over the difficulty by assigning a different cause to the phenomenon in every case. Thus the deflection in bismuth he explains as being due to the excessive "crystalline agglomeration" of the bismuth atoms; in cobalt, as being too small to be worth notice; in antimony and tellurium, as due to "a structure which allies these metals to the non-metallic elements"; and in iron to the fact that the number of free positive atoms is there so large that "they make up by their superior numbers" for their want of mobility. That these arguments are mutually destructive hardly requires demonstration; but that a supporter of the prevalent theory should be driven to employ them shows, perhaps, the inherent weakness of the defence.

The other argument that we advanced last year in favour of the existence of the positive electron has also received confirmation from an unexpected source. As we then mentioned, the aigrettes thrown off by a "Tesla" or other transformer of an oscillating discharge of high frequency bear an exclusively positive charge, and these aigrettes are capable of visibly traversing screens of dielectrics of very considerable thickness. The experiment quoted is taken from Dr. Gustave Le Bon's 'L'Évolution de la Matière,' where it is described at length, but has hitherto been ignored by the out-and-out supporters of the electronic theory. But the phenomenon it involves has now been made use of by a physicist who has certainly shown no leaning towards Dr. Le Bon's theories. In an article in *The Philosophical Magazine* of October last Prof. Rutherford describes how he utilizes this power of the positive electron—or, what is here the same thing, of the Alpha particle, of which it must be supposed to constitute the driving force—to pierce a dielectric screen, in order to filter, as it were, his Alpha rays before introducing them into the vacuum tube for examination. As the validity of Dr. Le Bon's experiment can henceforth hardly be denied by those who disbelieve in the existence of the positive electron, it seems incumbent on them to put upon it a different interpretation from that given in *The Athenæum* articles last year.

In the meantime, a third argument,

which depends on facts not hitherto made known, has been adduced for the existence of the positive electron. M. Jean Becquerel for some time past has been engaged in magneto-optical researches of a somewhat recondite kind, his main object, apparently, being to ascertain the proximate as well as the ultimate cause of the "Zeeman" effect, whereby certain lines in the spectrum are doubled when the substance producing them is placed in a strong magnetic field. Most of his experiments have been made with crystals of xenotime (a magnetic phosphate of yttrium and other rare earths); and his communications to the Académie des Sciences in the early part of last year established that this, like other uniaxial crystals, when placed in a magnetic field parallel to the optical axis and pierced by a pencil of light in the direction of the axis, ought to give rise to two circular vibrations in contrary directions, the absorption bands in the spectrum at the same time giving symmetrical doublets. In a communication of the 24th of December last, however, he sees reason to modify this. A circular analyzer has enabled him to obtain in the eyepiece of the spectroscope two neighbouring zones (or, as he calls them, *plages*), corresponding to the circular vibrations before mentioned, and for the most part the bands constituting these zones were displaced when the field was put on, in opposite directions, but in a regular way, and without losing their intensity and width. Certain bands ($487\mu\mu$ and $545.8\mu\mu$ is their exact specification) did not, however, behave in this way. In one of the zones the putting-on of the field caused a symmetrical doublet; but in the other a shrinking of the band was noticed, and became more intense towards the middle. M. Becquerel says that this can be interpreted by supposing that the band under experiment corresponds to a group of electrons of equal charge, but of contrary signs, and that "the explanation of these appearances seems to me very difficult, unless we are prepared to admit the existence of positive electrons."

But this is not all. One absorption band in particular (its wave-length is $657.1\mu\mu$) becomes displaced under the influence of the field to the red side in each of the two *plages*. But whereas in one of them it moved an apparent distance of $0.11\mu\mu$ with a field of 17,000 units and increased in intensity, in the other it became so feeble as to be almost imperceptible. This also M. Becquerel finds himself unable to explain, except by a movement of positive electrons. Let us decompose, he says, into two converse circular vibrations the projection of the movement of each electron on a plane perpendicular to the axis. Then,

"if we suppose that the orbits of the electrons or that certain groups of electrons can orientate themselves under the action of the [magnetic] field, and that the sum of the circular movements becomes notably different from the sum of the contrary movements, one of the components will become stronger at the expense of the other, and we shall observe a dissymmetry of intensity. The direction of this dissymmetry in the case of band $657.1\mu\mu$ would correspond to the orientation of the movements of the positive electrons."

Without, therefore, laying too much stress on an experiment which is difficult to repeat, and of which a different interpretation may be, but has not yet been, suggested, we have at least a body of evidence slowly but steadily accumulating for the free movement of the positive electron in dielectrics, and in the crystals of substances other than metallic. But why should not the same movement be found in metals also? We have seen that the Hall effect offers a

strong presumption, at least, that this is the case; and the late Prof. Drude thought that all difficulties in the way of this view could be got over by supposing that what we are accustomed to call electrons have no material mass whatever, but are merely electrified centres in the ether, towards which converge or from which radiate the electric lines of force. But in the meantime what is the objection to this supposed movement of the positive electrons made by the extreme supporters of the electron theory? Prof. Lorentz in his Berlin lecture puts it very plainly when he asserts the impossibility of accounting for the disposal of the quantity of neutral electricity which would thus be found. Even if two metals be merely placed in contact, he says, the positive electrons moving one way must meet the negative electrons moving the other, and must thus form an ever-increasing accumulation of neutral electricity. What becomes, he then asks, of the quantity of neutral electricity thus accumulated? Either it must remain in the same spot, or must disappear in some fashion or another from the part of the system under consideration. The second alternative he disposes of as contravening the second principle of thermodynamics, and the first, he tells us,

"would lead to our refusing to neutral electricity almost all significance, since we should have to admit that an accumulation of this electricity pursued for hours, and even for days, is in no way manifested, and that the provision of neutral electricity in a metal is, so to speak, inexhaustible."

The consideration of his second objection can stand over for the present, because it appeals only to those enthusiasts who look upon the principles of thermodynamics less as generalizations from a limited number of observed cases than as universal laws, to hint at any exceptions to which is blasphemy. But is the first any more valid? One of the most elementary experiments in electrostatics—namely, that of the electrification of an insulated conductor with either kind of electricity by bringing near to, but not touching it, an excited rod of glass, resin, or other dielectric—shows that an electrified conductor appears to keep stored up within it an unlimited quantity of "neutral"—that is, of both kinds of—electricity. Although the insulated conductor shows, so long as the excited body is kept near it, electricity of the same sign as its influencer, if the last named is withdrawn, the conductor remains uncharged, and shows no sign of possessing any neutral electricity whatever. Let it, however, be connected for a moment with the earth while the influencer is still in its neighbourhood, and it instantly shows itself to be charged with electricity of the opposite sign to its influencer; and this not only remains when the influencer is withdrawn, but the process can be repeated so long as its excitement endures. On the electronic hypothesis we must conclude that the charge of the insulated conductor is due to a rush of positive or negative electrons (as the case may be) from somewhere other than the influencer, which preserves its own charge intact throughout. But the insulated conductor loses its charge after a period varying with the perfection of its insulation, and this loss can only be caused by the advent of an equal rush of electrons of the contrary sign, and by the subsequent accumulation of neutral electricity on its surface. Nor can any limit yet be assigned to this supposed neutralization, which is repeated as often as the influencing charge is withdrawn. Can we then distinguish between this phenomenon and the accumulation of neutral electricity which Prof. Lorentz finds it impossible to imagine?

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 27.*—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. G. M. Bathgate, H. Brian-Pearson, T. C. Cantrill, Satis Chandra De, and H. S. Gordon were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'On the Southern Origin attributed to the Northern Zone in the Savoy and Swiss Alps,' by Prof. T. G. Bonney, and 'The Coral Rocks of Barbados,' by Prof. J. Burchmore Harrison.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*April 9.*—Sir Alexander Kennedy, President, in the chair.—It was announced that 16 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 109 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of Viscount Milner as an Honorary Member, of 3 Members, and of 64 Associate Members.

MATHEMATICAL.—*April 11.*—Sir W. D. Niven, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. M. Page was elected a Member, and Mr. G. S. Le Beau was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were communicated: 'An Introduction to the Metrical Geometry of Space of n Dimensions,' by Mr. H. Bateman, and 'Note on Pólya's Theorem,' by Mr. H. Hilton. Informal communications were made as follows: 'On Poisson's Integral and its Relation to the Proof of Fourier's Theorem,' by Dr. E. W. Hobson, and 'On the Values of the Parameters for which a Definite Integral can be Zero,' by Mr. H. Bateman.

PHYSICAL.—*March 22.*—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—Mr. Pochin read a paper on 'Experimental Mathematics.'—Mr. T. H. Blakesley read a paper entitled 'Logarithmic Lazy-Tongs and Lattice-Works.'—Mr. R. J. P. Roberts exhibited a compensated micro-manometer, described in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Sect. A, vol. lxxviii.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Surveyors' Institution, 4.—Discussion on 'The Improvement of our Woodlands.'
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Detergents and Bleaching Agents used in Laundry Work,' Lecture II., Prof. H. Jackson. (Cantor Lectures.)
- Sociological, 8.—'The Future of Voluntary Charity,' Mr. C. J. Hamilton.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Stimulation, Luminous and Chemical,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Stirling.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Social and Economic Conditions in Australia,' Hon. J. Winthrop Hackett. (Colonial Section.)
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Pyramant Bridge, Sydney, N.E.W., and "Swing Bridge over the Avon at Bristol."
- Zoological, 8.30.—'On some New or Little-Known Siberian Birds,' Mr. S. A. Butarlin; 'The Furs as a Race-Character in the African Elephant,' Mr. R. Lydekker; and two other papers.
- Wed. British Academy, 5.—'Who were the Romans?' Prof. W. Ridgeway.
- British Numismatic, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Rubber Cultivation in the British Empire,' Mr. H. Vriable.
- Dante.—'Francesca da Rimini,' Mr. Luigi Ricci.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Euripides and his Age,' Mr. A. W. Verrall.
- Royal, 4.30.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.
- Phys. Soc., 8.—'Electrical Conduction produced by Heating Solids,' Mr. A. E. Garrett; 'The Influence of Pressure upon Convection Currents,' Mr. W. S. Tucker; 'Soloids which are turned by the Earth's Magnetic Field,' Mr. W. B. Croft; 'Simple Apparatus for mechanically illustrating the Tangent and Sine Laws,' Mr. J. A. Tomkins.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'New Illuminants,' Mr. J. Swinburne.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Studies in Magnetism,' Lecture III., Prof. S. P. Thompson (Tyndall Lectures.)

Science Gossip.

A NEW work entitled 'The Flowers and Trees of Palestine,' by Miss Augusta A. Temple, is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain a description of the flora of the country, with some forty photographic illustrations of the chief examples, and a full glossary of flower-names.

MR. MURRAY is publishing 'Microscopy,' by Mr. Edmund J. Spitta; 'Therapeutics of the Circulation,' by Sir T. Lauder Brunton; and 'The Rambles of an Australian Naturalist,' by Mr. Paul Fountain.

A NEW work by Mr. J. Ellard Gore, entitled 'Astronomical Essays, Historical and Descriptive,' is in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

It is very satisfactory that the Greenwich observations of Eros, of which an account was given by Sir William Christie at the last meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, furnish the same result (8".80) for the solar parallax as that which has been accepted as its value for some years past in all the national ephemerides.

No fewer than sixteen small planets are announced as having been photographically discovered at the Astrophysical Institute, Königsstuhl, Heidelberg: fifteen by Herr Kopff (one each on the 21st ult. and the 2nd and 3rd inst., ten on the 4th, and two on the 5th), and one by Herr Lohmert on the 3rd inst.

FINE ARTS

Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art arabe. XXII. Appendice, avec 7 Planches. Par Max Herz Bey. (Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut français.)

THE Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Commission for the Preservation of the Monuments of Arab Art in Egypt is, as usual, belated in its appearance, but shows no falling-off in the vigilance or comprehensive energy of the body of experts who have been entrusted since 1881 with the difficult and delicate task of protecting the Mohammedan monuments alike from the attacks of time and from invaders. The minutes of the monthly meetings of the board, and the reports of the technical committee upon which devolves the duty of inspecting the monuments and recommending repairs and restorations, present a long array of evidence of the Commission's unflagging devotion to its work and of its maintenance of a high standard of performance. It is as jealous as ever of the slightest encroachment, whether by builders or railway companies, upon the monuments—even the least interesting—committed to its care; and the presence at its deliberations of such lovers of art as Yakub Artin Pasha and M. Casanova, and such officials as Sir William Garstin and M. de Mohl, is a guarantee both of the quality of the work done and of the necessary support of the Public Works Department and the Commissioners of the Debt, from whom timely financial help has often been forthcoming.

The general state of the Cairo monuments now leaves little to be desired in point of preservation, so far as preservation of such peculiarly perishable buildings is possible, and the chief interest of the present report lies in its record of restorations. We are always anxious when we read of restorations; but we are bound to say that the indefatigable Chief Architect of the Cairo Commission, Herz Bey, whose hand and brain are prominent in every page of the Report, does much to allay our fears. In his earliest attempts he was perhaps inclined to be rash, and the results were sometimes crude; but he has learnt much by long experience and patient study, and whilst naturally eager, as a true architect, to carry into perfect realization his ideas of what Saracenic art really was in its integrity, he is

scrupulous in adhering strictly and faithfully to the minutest details of the original designs. We note with satisfaction that the condition upon which Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole specially insisted in his Report to Lord Cromer on the preservation of the monuments ten years ago—namely, that every scrap of new work added to an historical monument must be authenticated by an inscription giving the date of such addition—has been carefully observed. This is not only essential in the interests of historical honesty, but, as Herz Bey observes, is also in keeping with the custom of the Mamlūk restorers themselves, though their motive was rather self-glorification than scientific authentication of the data of architectural history.

The chief work of restoration at present in hand is that of the famous Mosque of Sultan Hasan, on which Herz Bey has published an elaborate monograph. The details of this comprehensive restoration seem to have excited some criticism, especially on the part of that very competent authority Artin Pasha; but we must wait for fuller reports before dealing with this question. So far as we have ourselves observed his work, Herz Bey spares no pains to get at the exact original materials, designs, and colours, before introducing any modern reproductions; but it is manifestly impossible to reproduce the soft tones of age in new work. The principal restoration lately completed is that of the fine colonnaded Mosque of el-Māridāni, a famous Mamlūk emir of the fourteenth century, who was Sāqī, or cupbearer, to the Sultan en-Nāsir b. Qalā'ūn, to whose reign many of the finest Saracenic monuments belong. Those who saw this great ruin in the nineties probably regarded it as a hopeless wreck. The columns and roofs were shored up with endless scaffold-poles; the stucco-work was crumbling on the ground; the inlaid mosaics were almost indistinguishable; and the whole was a mass of dirt and dust. Yet for those who understood, there was enough of the original work left to make restoration a bare possibility, and such treatment of a large mosque of the congregational colonnaded type was eminently desirable in order to show this type in its perfection. Hitherto most of the restorations at Cairo had been restricted to the smaller tomb-mosques of the transept and other types. The work upon el-Māridāni was begun in 1897, and the mosque was at last reopened for public prayer in April, 1905. It was certainly a triumph of architectural skill. Walls, columns, roofs, utterly decayed and tottering, had to be taken down; but all the columns and stones that could be used again were numbered in correspondence with the detailed plan of the mosque, and set up again in their own place. Traces of conical green tile-work were found on some of the crenellations—reminding one of the Mosque of en-Nāsir in the Citadel—and this fact was not lost sight of in the restoration. Without any attempt to restore the whole building to its original state of decoration, which would have been a costly process, and

might have evoked criticism on the score of gaudiness, the plan was adopted of restoring completely samples of each class, e.g., the painted ceilings, the gilded Corinthian capitals, are represented by only a few specimens in the original colours, so far as they can be reproduced. The main object was the preservation of the building in its entirety, not the reproduction of all the decorative details, and the distinction was wise. The mosaics in the mihrāb, or prayer-niche, however, have been fully reproduced. Some of the original carved panels of the pulpit were fortunately recovered from Europe, but no attempt was made to supply the place of the missing panels by modern carving. The dome over the niche presented a difficulty, since it had disappeared for centuries; but a new dome was finally constructed. The ablution tank was brought from the Mosque of Sultan Hasan—a step which has provoked critical comment, but which was perhaps justifiable, since it did not belong to the original constructions of that mosque. Herz Bey devotes an interesting appendix in the present Report to an account of the history of el-Māridāni's foundation and its restoration, and prints all the inscriptions, both mediæval and modern, illustrating his remarks by seven photographs representing the mosque before and after restoration. We are very glad to notice that, following the recommendations already referred to in Lord Cromer's Report, no restorations are begun until complete plans and photographs have been made of each monument in its untouched state. The Commission is to be warmly congratulated on its scrupulous care of the beautiful monuments placed under its charge.

Leonardo da Vinci's Notebooks. Arranged and rendered into English, with Introductions, by Edward McCurdy. (Duckworth.)—The fame of Leonardo, both as artist and as writer, rests largely, in the view of his modern admirers, on the supreme excellence of his less complete achievements. We were born too late by centuries to see the unspoilt work of his hand on the 'Cenacolo,' too late by a generation to praise the 'Mona Lisa' in language of our own. Of Leonardo's finished masterpieces in painting few are left to behold and little is left to say. But it has been the privilege of a generation yet living to enter for the first time, by aid of photography, into the enjoyment of his innumerable studies—not that they are published even now with anything approaching the completeness and care that they deserve—and to feel the fascination that the least of them possesses as a thing of beauty in itself, or, at least, as a relic of one of the most beautiful and rarely gifted of mankind.

So, too, it has been reserved for these latter days to estimate at their proper value his researches in every branch of natural science—researches which seemed to the writers of the *légende* (thus Mr. McCurdy, after Pater, describes Leonardo's early biographers) to be branded with the stigma of heresy or necromancy. Perhaps even the taste for "word-painting" is sufficiently modern to justify a similar claim in respect of our appreciation of Leonardo's literary

qualities, as displayed in his descriptions of pictures that he saw in the mind's eye. Such descriptions are of epic grandeur when the theme is a tempest, a deluge, or a battle—of idyllic charm when he feigns a shrine of Venus in her sacred isle; or of more homely beauty when he tells the colour of clouds or leaves in different phases of the wind and altitudes of the sun. Much has been said of Leonardo's likeness to Goethe; it may be added that he has his moments of approach both to Lucretius and to Ruskin. As a composer of aphorisms, fables, and prophecies he moves the modern reader less deeply.

The issue of a large selection of Leonardo's sketches in faultless facsimile would furnish the best analogy to the service that Mr. McCurdy has rendered to students of his unfinished work in literature by the present publication. It is not a corpus, but an anthology. There is already a larger work on Leonardo's writings in the field—the scarce and costly volumes edited many years ago by Dr. J. P. Richter; but facsimile publications of many MSS. have appeared in the meanwhile, which showed the need for much further textual criticism and revision—a duty rendered doubly laborious by the peculiarities of Leonardo's writing, but one which Mr. McCurdy has not shrunk from fulfilling. He has avowedly omitted all purely scientific passages, confining himself to those of literary, philosophical, or artistic interest. The selection and arrangement give proof of tact and discretion, and the style of the translation deserves the highest praise.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

As in its budding the sapling forestalls as a rule the fully developed tree, so at this season of the year the slighter art of water colour makes its claim on our attentions before the arrival of the big shows devoted principally to oil painting. Perhaps this is one of the many circumstances that make the medium so popular to amateurs that probably no work of art to-day is more purchased than the aquarelle: the opening of the two water-colour societies, flanked by numerous one-man shows of work in the same material, happens at a delightful time of the year; the visitor approaches them with the expectation of being refreshed, and accordingly is refreshed if he is not cursed with the too critical mind that is for ever examining the reasons of his happiness.

If the visitor is of that temperament, and falls to analyzing the reasons why this branch of art patronage has to some extent survived others, he will find that water-colours are coveted in part for qualities inherent in the medium, and independent of the merit or demerit of the artists; in part for their absolute inferiority at certain points to the correspondingly available oil painting; in part only for certain merits to which it is well to offer encouragement and recognition. We should perhaps do still better, however, if we could bring home to water-colour painters that there are other beautiful qualities belonging to the art they profess than those at present so popular, and qualities, too, as inherently suitable to the medium. No one desires to see their work less appreciated, but we could wish to see that appreciation resting on a somewhat sounder basis.

So first let us examine what are these reasons for water-colour being, if not well supported financially, at least better supported than any other form of contemporary painting—to this extent it is a living art.

The first element of its popularity is simply stated—it offers a more or less even surface, and hence in the raking side-light of an ordinary living-room is free from those vicissitudes which make many oil paintings quite different things when you get them home from what they appeared under the top light of an exhibition. This is not a merit on which the water-colour painter need pride himself, for it is almost unavoidable; but it is one that may well remind the oil painter of the advantages of a smooth technique, without lumps of paint to cast shadows, or even too strong striations of paint that will change in value as the light strikes at right angles or parallel to their direction. The same may be said of the high key so easily reached in a water-colour, which makes it suitable for hanging in a town residence, sometimes ill-lighted enough. These seem small matters, but count for something in the greater suitability of water-colour over oil painting for modern requirements—at any rate as oil painting is frequently practised to-day.

Considerable acquaintance with water-colour exhibitions forces upon us the conviction that there are other elements in the popularity which the aquarelle has enjoyed in recent years, that hardly promise permanence to such prosperity. What serious study of nature is being done among us is being done in any medium rather than this, which seems set apart for the repetition, with sloppy facility, of the tiresomely familiar. This and a choice of subject that implies only a desperate effort to pass off on a tired public one more imitation of an article that was once popular makes the show at the Institute look like nothing so much as an assemblage of people dressed in other people's shabby finery. When a notion for a picture is thoroughly stale and discredited, it may still, apparently, drag out an existence a little longer under a meretricious veil of liquid water-colour handling, and it is in part because of the willingness of certain of its exponents to run after anything that has spelt success in the past that the art has an appearance of prosperity which must be insecure, and is, indeed, already visibly crumbling. The Old Water-Colour Society has only (as in the last few years it has shown signs of doing) to follow public taste, instead of leading it, in order to descend speedily to the disastrous level of the Institute. It has been saved to no small degree from such a fate by the smallness of its gallery space, which forces upon it some degree of exclusiveness in its election of members.

It enjoys, moreover, the advantages of a tradition dating from the time when the literal appearances of nature were perhaps less closely pursued than to-day—or shall we say yesterday?—but when the art of picture-making was at any rate studied in its essential principles. The prime difference between water colour and oil as mediums is not altogether, as is often hastily assumed, a question of the use of white. It is possible to use oil transparently, and the only limitation in the use of body-colour that water colour suffers from more than oil is that the solid lead-white is not to be trusted in the former medium. Virtually whatever can be done in oil with zinc white, the painting of solid lights into a fluid glaze, and so forth can be done equally satisfactorily in water colour. Body-colour cannot be used (as in oil, with white lead it is often used) to transform a picture by sheer obliteration; but in parenthesis we may suggest that even in oil the un wisdom of this may appear in course of time. More important than this difference is the fact that water is a quick-drying medium, and this, in conjunc-

tion with its limitations in the way of solid painting, forced early practitioners to approach their work from the point of view of the large structure of the picture. For the oil painter may either be tempted by something almost like the possibility of painting the whole picture before the paint is dry, or he may proceed from the particular to the general by painting-in the detail solidly, and, when this is dry and hard, binding it harmoniously together by means of large transparent glazes. To the water-colour painter, on the other hand—with a medium which dries very fast, which virtually shows at the end every touch that has been put on from the beginning, and which, when worked on often in any part, has a strong tendency either to lift or clog—such one painting as well as such piecemeal beginnings would seem to be forbidden, and the early water-colour painters were driven, by the apparent logic of the medium, to start their pictures by laying-in large masses of well-balanced, if conventional design.

This tradition has never been lost sight of by the Old Water-Colour Society, and the constitution of an artistic society of painters privileged to exhibit for life in its shows is seen to have partial justification in that it offers to an art some chance of continuity, some protection against the vagaries of fashion. Such work as that of Mr. Callow in the present show has probably passed through every stage of scant consideration since the day it was first conceived, say sixty years ago. Now that it promises to be once more the fashion, we see that it was always admirable in its vigour and self-contained force, and in fact nothing in the gallery is quite so complete as this, the oldest work in it. *On the Grand Canal* (No. 244) and *The Street in Trarbach* (221) approach perfection by the swift certainty with which they achieve just what the artist set out to do. For a like slashing draughtsmanship we must pass to so late an arrival in the Society as Mr. Sargent, who for the first time shows at something like his true importance in his *Fountain at Bologna* (177), and still better in *The Vagrant* (71). In these he attacks problems more complex than the architectural studies of Mr. Callow, yet hardly attains the calm mastery of the earlier—we cannot say older—painter. The works of both are developed in strictly designers' fashion, yet retain a closeness of touch with actuality which is wanting in the bulk of the work shown at Pall Mall, much of which yet keeps the quality (admirable as far as it goes) of logical pictorial structure. Most of the examples we seem to have seen before, and they have the slightly self-conscious air of being inspired by art rather than nature, and lacking such fresh inspiration, they drift into a rather sleepy decoration. The large masses are laid on with some sense of proportion, but, when the design comes to be worked out in detail, they descend to the conventional use of certain calligraphic blots and splashes which the artist has grown accustomed to use for that purpose, but which have only the loosest and most general significance. Thus Mr. Allen, even in his *Sultain Hassan Mosque, Cairo* (35), wherein he offers a colour-scheme of some delicacy, treats the figures, as he always does, as the merest trimming of monotonous blobs, criminally unobservant; and he is but a sample of a prevailing weakness. Mr. Little, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Thorne-Waite all develop, for the hundredth time, themes closely similar in their general lines to those we have seen before, and identical in their recipes for detail; while Mr. Anning Bell and Mr. Weguelin, though dealing with

more exacting subject-matter, and though one has a certain authority and the other great elegance, are yet essentially in the same case.

None of these, the typical painters of the Royal Water-Colour Society, has anything much fresher to say than the typical painters who depress us at the Institute, where, by the way, accidentally lurk Mr. Aumonier and Mr. Leslie Thomson, who by rights should be in Pall Mall; but the formula they repeat is one based on proportion, on the rules of abstract design, and is harmless, even soothing, by the side of the pretentious naturalism from which the savour is departed which forms the bulk of the exhibition in Piccadilly.

Yet is there any other medium which lends itself with greater promise of charm to the intimate study of nature under every aspect? The compact pictorial design that is the inheritance of the old English water-colour painters is an essential element in the making of a fine water-colour; but if we reduce this to a mere abstraction, we get only half of what is offered by a medium singularly apt at rendering the very last and most exquisite bloom of actuality. The portability of its materials marks out the water-colour as a thing that may be done anywhere, in out-of-the-way places and under strange conditions—a thing that might breathe "la belle aventure," and carry with it, with intense particularity, the savour of time and place. In a half-hearted fashion Mr. Sullivan attempts something of this sort in his two *Human Documents* (61 and 65), and Mr. Sargent in rather a brutal fashion has frequently used water colour in this spirit. The works of the latter, however, have usually the appearance of being good water-colours skinned of all that loving finish which speaks of an artist prolonging as much as possible a delightful task, and which is the prerogative of a beautiful water-colour; while Mr. Sullivan suffers, like most illustrators, from long working for editors, who exact all sorts of difficult qualities, but never ask for enduring charm. The works of neither of these painters have quite the quality we ask in a wall-decoration; while as human documents they are written in an unnecessarily large hand.

This is an important matter if water colour is to be developed, as we advocate, on its adventurous, irresponsible side, for which one of its principal qualifications is precisely that it can be done on a scale so small as to shirk the responsibility of being wall-decoration at all. We have always thought it most difficult to frame a water-colour satisfactorily, and we look forward to the day when an artist of inventive mind will devise some handsome and attractive piece of furniture as a sort of portfolio stand to store a large number of small drawings in a moderate space, and display them one at a time. He will make it for his own use, but art patrons will speedily copy it.

In the meantime, since few things are less decorative in effect than a large number of small pictures hung on a wall, there is a temptation to treat water colour on a scale that does not bring out the preciousness that is the property of a highly wrought work in that medium. Mr. Hopwood's *Breakfast Table* (205) suffers somewhat from this, though it is one of the best drawings at Pall Mall, and with its harmoniously grouped whites is an enormous advance on the melodramatic work (such as that in the Chantrey Collection) by which we used to know him. In Mr. Rackham's *Pixies Marketing* (265) this elegant draughtsman is at something like the top of his form, so calls for mention, though his art hardly

comes under the head of water-colour painting. Mr. Cadogan Cowper's study of a head (9) shows him dealing with a more interesting human type than he has previously secured in such exercises; while Miss Swan's flower studies, by following Mr. Francis James, but not attaining his standard, remind us of the regrettable failure of the Royal Water-Colour Society to secure one of the minor masters of our time.

Neither must we allow the depressing aspect of the Institut exhibition to blind us to the presence there also of some small leaven of meritorious work, albeit in modest quantity. Besides Mr. Aumonier's landscape, broadly and compactly designed, but rather lacking a touch of closer observation in the pool in the centre of the picture, there is a *Cannock Chase* (40) by Mr. Bernard Evans, also dignified in design, and *Spring* (33), by Mr. Horatio Walker, dignified too, but in less individual fashion. Mr. Almond's *Buvette, Pont-Aven* (29), shows that painter whipped into an unusual vivacity by the zest of a holiday. In an old-fashioned way the work of Mr. Bale and Mr. Fulleylove is admirable within the rather narrow limits of their convention; while the entry into the domain of water colour of that brilliant young painter Mr. A. J. Munnings arouses disquietude lest, like so many others, he should see in the medium only an opportunity of offering cheap repetitions of his more strenuous work. He is very capable, but in more than one of his contributions threatens to become vulgar.

The work of Mr. T. L. Shoosmith at the Baillie Gallery is a deliberate reversion to archaic methods such as we have seen before in the work of Mr. Rich or Mr. Roger Fry. It has not the varied daintiness of these, being a little monotonous in its constantly broken and always rounded forms. You feel this unpleasantly sometimes in the methodical wobble with which he endows a wall, which can never be allowed to run quite true and straight; yet he has a gift for the harmonious disposition of a few neutral colours massively grouped which is pleasing, and such drawings as his *Kampen, The Water Gate*, and certain of his interiors are admirable in their sound use of water colour, still on the lines of somewhat sleepy decoration that we have noticed as characteristic of the Old Water-Colour Society.

MR. J. C. HOOK, R.A.

THE death of Mr. James Clarke Hook at an advanced age deprives the world of an admirable artist, and the Academy of a member who has been one of its bulwarks of respectability ever since present-day critics can remember anything of such matters. It is much to the credit of the artistic public of his earlier day that an art so unsensational, though entirely healthy, should always have been successful. Like the late James Charles, like Mr. McTaggart of Edinburgh, with the work of both of whom his own had strong affinities, he was a poet without intending to be so—entirely sincere and unaffected; and if he was never so fine a figure painter as were the other two—Mr. Charles always, and Mr. McTaggart occasionally—yet his coast scenes had a jewel-like brilliance and wonderful sinuosity of drawing that reached perhaps a higher level of accomplishment than either of them.

More definitely than they, he was not only a poet, but also a craftsman with a method of work that he knew utterly. Those wonderful seas in his apparently spontaneous

and unpremeditated pictures were probably all painted on a methodically prepared underpainting, the exact ultimate effect of which he could predict with confidence; and this certainty of grip on the slightly monotonous ensemble of his pictures left him free to spend himself on the execution of detail of delightful vivacity. He had a most expressive variety of touch, resulting from a kind of perpetual search for analogies between the different ways in which paint could be applied to canvas—smeared, or dragged, or loaded—and the different qualities of the things to be represented, so that the very stroke itself becomes, by a miracle of imitative dexterity, the smooth semitransparent undulation of a wave, the jag of a rock, or the creamy curl of a wavecrest. Yet this vivacity was on the whole under the guidance of a wonderfully broad and masculine view. He had the good fortune to please all sections of the artistic community, and was, within the limitations of a specialism which was part of his workmanlike instinct, but which forbade his ever rising to the first rank of all, an excessively fine and distinguished artist.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 13th inst. a picture by B. van der Helst, A Group of Six Councillors, in black dresses and hats, for 220*l.*; and another by J. Wynants, A Woody Landscape, with a hawking party, figures and dogs on a road to the left, for 136*l.*

The sales in Paris last week included some interesting pictures which fetched high prices. The collection of pictures formed by the late M. Georges Charpentier, the well-known publisher, included Renoir's group *La Famille Charpentier*, dated 1878, and exhibited at the Salon of 1879, which produced 84,000*fr.*, the highest auction price yet paid for an example of this artist. Another picture of Renoir, *Le Pêcheur à la Ligne*, sold for 14,050*fr.*; C. Monet's *Paysage d'Automne* realized 5,500*fr.*; and Cézanne's *Deux Hommes dans un Jardin*, 4,700*fr.* The Charpentier collection produced a total of 146,263*fr.* Other sales included a portrait by Drouais of Michaux the comedian, 15,500*fr.*; and an example of Charles Jacque, *Moutons à la Lisière d'une Forêt*, 34,000*fr.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. JAMES CAW, Curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, has been appointed to hold the office of Curator of the National Gallery of Scotland as well. Mr. Caw collaborated with Sir Walter Armstrong and R. A. M. Stevenson in writing the life of Raeburn, and he is also author of 'The Scott Gallery' (1903) as well as other publications.

MESSRS. H. GREVEL & Co. have issued the prospectus of an important work by Dr. Wilhelm Bode, 'Italian Bronze Statuettes of the Renaissance.' The work, in which Dr. Bode will be assisted by Mr. Murray Marks, will be published in ten parts or two volumes, and limited to 150 copies.

ANOTHER handsome work which is "en souscription" is 'La Peinture anglaise des Origines à nos Jours,' by M. Armand Dayot.

A 'MONOGRAPHIE DU CHATEAU DE LA MALMAISON,' with numerous illustrations and a descriptive and historical text, will be published in parts, up to the end of October next, by the Librairie Fouldard.

MR. JOHN MURRAY promises amongst other books 'Practical House Decoration,' by Mr. C. Orlando Law; and Vol. III. of 'The Arts in Early England,' by Prof. Baldwin Brown, which will deal with the decorative art of the Anglo-Saxon period.

M. CHARLES SEDELMAYER, the well-known picture-dealer of Paris, is retiring from business, and the whole of his extensive stock is to be sold by auction, the first sale taking place in the latter part of May. M. Sedelmayer made a special feature of works of the early English schools. Some years ago he began to issue illustrated catalogues, and only last year he published his 'Tenth Hundred of Paintings by Old Masters belonging to the Sedelmayer Gallery,' in which the text is in English, and every picture is illustrated.

THE Paris journal *Le Rire* is organizing an exhibition, to be held in May and June, of "Artistes Humoristes," which should prove amusing. The exhibition will be held at the Palais de Glace, Champs Élysées, and foreign artists are invited to send examples of their work.

Of the many exhibitions now being held in Paris, one of the most attractive is that of Monticelli at the Galeries Shirley, 9, Boulevard Malesherbes. It comprises nearly eighty pictures by this artist, whose work, having survived a long period of neglect, is now much sought after.

THE distinguished painter Andrea Cefaly, whose death took place recently at Cortale, had fought with Garibaldi in 1848 and 1860. His best-known paintings are 'La Tradita,' 'Brutus,' 'Francesca da Rimini,' 'Spartacus,' &c.

THE CORPORATION OF LANCASTER propose to hold next year an exhibition of 'Old Lancaster' at the Storey Institute, and the Town Clerk will be glad to hear at his office of pictures, prints, and other articles suitable for exhibition.

FINE-ART EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Apr. 20.—Mr. Wilfrid Ball's Water-Colours of Yorkshire, Warwickshire, &c. Private View, Leicester Galleries.
— Mr. Max Beerholm's New Caricatures, Carfax Gallery.
— Mr. R. Anning Bell's Paintings, Drawings, and Coloured Reliefs, Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— Geiger Collection of Medieval and Renaissance Ironwork, Private View, Fine-Art Society.
— Mr. H. S. Hopwood's Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, Private View, Van Wisselingh Gallery.
— Mr. H. Hughes-Stanton's Landscapes in Water Colours, Leicester Galleries.
— Mr. G. E. Lodge's Studies of Bird-Life in Water Colour, Rembrandt Gallery.
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram's Water-Colours of Northern Spain, Walker's Gallery.
Tues. National Art-Collections Fund, Annual Meeting, 4.30, Burlington House.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

APOLLO.—*Tom Jones*. Adapted from Fielding's Novel by A. M. Thompson and R. Courtneidge. Music by Edward German.

EDWARD GERMAN'S comic opera, recently produced at Manchester, was given for the first time in London at the Apollo Theatre on Wednesday evening, under his own direction. Many living British composers have tried their hand at opera, but it cannot be said that any one has achieved a really great and lasting success. Experience is an important help, and all foreign composers—Weber, Mozart, Wagner, Verdi, Gounod, and others—made more than one attempt before they produced the works on which their fame rests. It may be said that as soon as one work was finished they started on a fresh one; in some cases, indeed, they had more than one in hand at the same time. British composers want more encouragement, more frequent opportunities. Edward German's 'Merrie England,' a work of considerable promise, was produced as far back as 1902. In 'Tom

Jones,' his new venture, we find the same determination not to exclude taking melody from his score; and in that he acts wisely, though now and again there are concessions to popular taste. For the most part, however, his melodies are refined, and even when they are not particularly characteristic, there are harmonic or orchestral touches which set them off to the best advantage. Some of the concerted numbers—such as "Wisdom says, *Festina lente*," the amusing 'Uncle Jan Tappit,' or Honour's attractive song with chorus 'The Green Ribbon'—are decidedly clever. The three finales were somewhat disappointing: though bright and lively, the musical interest was not sufficiently strong. The composer seemed to us as if he were intentionally not displaying his full strength, and this remark will also apply to some of the songs. The attempt, however, to write music which can be followed with ease deserves praise; for many composers at the present day are far too much inclined to go in the opposite direction. The effective madrigal in Act I., 'The Barley Mow,' which was quaint, yet no slavish imitation of old style, and the graceful dance music at the opening of Act III., pleased us most in the opera.

As to the play, we do not think it altogether successful. Fielding's novel—so full of philosophy, humour, and satire—had of course to be reduced to extremely small dimensions for a piece plentifully supplied with lyrics by Mr. Charles H. Taylor. Tom Jones was exceedingly well impersonated by Mr. C. Hayden Coffin; but Mr. Dan Rolyat, while he created much amusement as Benjamin Partridge, did not really reflect the true spirit of Fielding's barber-surgeon. Mr. Ambrose Manning acted well, and though his language had, of course, to be somewhat trimmed, he gave a really fair idea of the impetuous Squire Western. Miss Ruth Vincent as Sophia acted and sang with great charm and skill; and Miss Carrie Moore as Honour proved a pert maid to the heroine.

Musical Gossip.

THE grand opera season begins at Covent Garden on the 30th inst. with 'Das Rheingold,' the opening night of the first cycle of the 'Ring,' under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter. On May 2nd Humperdinck's 'Hänsel und Gretel' is to be revived; and it will be preceded by 'Bastien et Bastienne,' a charming operetta composed by Mozart at the age of twelve. Catalani's 'Loreley' and Mascagni's 'Iris' are promised novelties. The list of artists engaged is large and important. The conductors, in addition to Dr. Richter, will be Mr. Percy Pitt (the new musical director) and Signor Campanini.

THE postponed Joachim Quartet Concerts are announced for June 17th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th, and July 1st, at Bechstein Hall, and June 19th at Queen's Hall. Prof. Wirth will resume his place as viola player.

THE first of the Gresham Lectures for Easter term will be delivered by Sir Frederick Bridge at Gresham College next Monday, the other lectures being given in the Great Hall of the City of London School on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. The subject

of the first and last will be Orlando Gibbons, the anniversary of whose death (June 5th, 1625) is to be specially commemorated at Westminster Abbey in June. 'Shakespeare and Music' is the fitting title and subject of the lecture on Tuesday, that day being April 23rd. The lecture on Wednesday, 'Robert Schumann,' will be delivered for the Professor by Dr. John E. Borland.

THE LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA gave a concert last Tuesday evening at Queen's Hall, when Dr. Charles Harriss's Coronation Mass 'Edward VII.' was produced under the composer's direction. Although our critic was present, we are debarred from noticing the performance, owing to the fact that no tickets for it were received at the address of this journal.

At a meeting of the general committee of the Leeds Musical Festival held on Tuesday various changes in the programme were proposed, the most important being the substitution of Cornelius's 'Vatergruft,' a Bach motet, Grieg's Pianoforte Concerto, Beethoven's 'Leonore' No. 3, Stanford's 'Sea Songs,' and Parry's 'Blest Pair of Sirens,' in place of 'Acis and Galatea.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.—Sunday Society Concert, 4.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon's Song Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
TUES.—Lord Mayor's Cripples' Fund Concert, 3, Museum House.
— Mr. Glen Hall's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Madame Adeline de Lara's Concert, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
WED.—Miss Fielding Roselle's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Granger-Kerr's Modern Composers' Recital, 5.30, Broadwood's.
— Miss Lucy Murtash's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
THURS.—Miss May Mack's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Mary Layton's Ladies' Choir Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Miss Hilda Barnes's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.—Morris Dances and Folk-Songs, 8.30, Small Queen's Hall.
— Fraulein Knoll's Violin Recital, 8, Steinway Hall.
— Miss Margaret Adela's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
SAT.—Miss Sybil Keymer's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Sylvia Hastings's Vocal Recital, 3, Belle Étrée.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Madame Halvorsen's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

LYRIC.—*Clancarty: a Romantic Drama in Four Acts*. By Tom Taylor.

UNDER the title of 'Lady Clancarty; or, Wedded and Wooed,' the piece now renamed 'Clancarty,' and revived by Mr. Lewis Waller at the Lyric, was produced on March 9th, 1874, at the Olympic. Like most of its author's pseudo-historical work, and like some which passed for original, it was a model of construction as at that time understood, and it may still rank as one of his best works. Though it has long slept, it was at one time pretty frequently revived, and it still commands itself to playgoers with distant recollections of the stage as one of the best pieces produced in the palmy days of the Olympic.

The story rests upon the marriage, as a child, of Donagh Macarthy, Earl of Clancarty, to the daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, and introduces the assassination plot of 1696, in which, as the author wills it, Lord Clancarty is compromised. It is while engaged in this that his lordship defends from the brutality of a smuggler a lady young and beautiful, whom he discovers to be his wife. From this time he is consumed with an absorbing passion for her, and throughout the dangerous adventures in which he is engaged he has but one object—that of becoming her husband in something more than name. As, while he is participator in a Jacobite plot, Lady Clancarty is in

attendance upon Queen Mary, there is considerable difficulty in the execution of his schemes. With some ingenuity, however, the obstacles in the path are turned in his favour, and the Countess, recognizing in the fugitive who seeks shelter in her bedroom her own recent defender, and also an impassioned lover and husband, consents to a tardy honeymoon. Upon what should be "her secure hour" her brother steals, and the bride of a day, knowing his implacable animosity and prejudice, tries to pass off her husband as her lover. This, however, the Earl cannot allow, and at the cost of immediate arrest he proclaims his identity. This is the most dramatic and natural scene in the play, and is enough to entitle it to consideration.

The most interesting character in the piece psychologically is that of William III. originally played by Mr. Charles Neville, and now transferred to Mr. W. Mackintosh. Lord Clancarty is played by Mr. Lewis Waller, whom the part, with its ebullient chivalry, suits well. Mr. A. E. George gives a good picture of the Earl of Portland. Miss Evelyn Millard, succeeding Miss Ada Cavendish, shows as Lady Clancarty a creature, customary with her, of refinement, distinction, and tenderness. Specially engaged, Miss Adrienne Augarde imparts much archness to the character of Lady Betty Noel, of which Miss Emily Fowler was a well-remembered exponent. The revival has most of the elements of popularity.

Dramatic Gossip.

The reappearance on Saturday last of Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore at the Criterion in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's masterpiece 'The Liars' revived many pleasant memories. Of the original and exemplary cast these two eminent artists formed part, and they remain in their respective characters unequalled and unapproached. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive of any other Lady Jessica so sweetly irresponsible as Miss Moore, or any other Sir Christopher Deering than Sir Charles. In many other characters ten years have necessitated a change. Miss Irene Vanbrugh was no longer available for Lady Rosamund, nor Miss Sarah Brooke for Dolly Coke. Mr. Sam Sothorn succeeds Mr. Vane Tempest as Freddie Tatton; and Mr. Harry Kemble, Mr. Alfred Bishop as Archibald Coke. The general cast is satisfactory, and the revival promises enduring popularity.

'THE BOATSWAIN'S MATE,' produced on Monday at Wyndham's Theatre, is—or will be when it is played more briskly—an effective adaptation, by Mr. Herbert C. Sargent and the author, of one of Mr. W. W. Jacobs's characteristic and popular stories. Its exponents are Miss Ethel Hollingshead, Mr. W. E. Richardson, and Mr. George F. Tully.

We refer in our 'Literary Gossip' to the Stratford performances of plays, but one of the announcements deserves a special note here. The forthcoming production of 'Love's Labour's Lost' by Mr. F. R. Benson is especially interesting on account of the rarity of the performances of that delightful comedy. Phelps was the last person, we

believe, to act it in England, over fifty years ago. In Germany—in spite of what the German critics have lately been saying about their devotion to Shakspeare—it is very rarely seen. Wilhelm Oechelhäuser declared that no audience to-day could "bear it for half an hour." It was acted, however, at Hanover in 1884—it is believed for the first time in Germany—and again at Dresden in 1887, at Munich in 1889 and 1890, and in 1890 at Berlin. But the most notable production was that of Dr. M. Basermann (who performed it at Mannheim in 1900) last year at Karlsruhe, where it seems to have been a distinct success.

WHAT is known as the Vedrenne-Barker management of the Court, which is mainly responsible for the recent vogue of that theatre, will terminate on the 29th of June. Three months later the same management will enter upon possession of the Savoy, whereat it will continue, upon a more ambitious scale, the experiments in connexion with which it is known. Previous to its reopening on the 16th of September the Savoy will undergo processes of renovation and restoration.

THE forthcoming autumn drama at Drury Lane Theatre will be written in collaboration by Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Henry Hamilton.

MR. MARTIN HARVEY will begin during next month a London season with a revival of 'The Corsican Brothers,' in which he has been seen in the country. In the course of his season he will produce 'The Rich Youth,' a novelty, the action of which deals with the primitive Christians in their relation to the Jewish and Greek civilizations.

IN order to avoid collision with 'The Duel' at the Garrick Theatre on Tuesday next, the production of 'The Judgment of Pharaoh' of Mr. Alfred C. Calmour at the Scala has been fixed for this evening.

'THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR' having been withdrawn from the Vaudeville, the theatre has been closed during the past week, and will remain so until the production next Thursday of Mr. Louis Parker's new comedy 'Mr. George.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H.—G. F. de Z.—R. H.—J. E. G.—W. H. H.—G. N.—W. J. W.—Received.

A. S.—Noted.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearances of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
ARNOLD	487
AUTHORS' AGENTS	488
AUTOTYPE CO.	488
BELL & SONS	484
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS	480
CASELL & CO.	480
CATALOGUES	486
DENT & CO.	482
DUCKWORTH & CO.	485
EDUCATIONAL	487
EXHIBITIONS	487
HURST & BLACKETT	482
INSURANCE COMPANIES	486
JOHNSTON	486
LECTURES	487
LONGMANS & CO.	487
MACMILLAN & CO.	489
MAGAZINES, &c.	489
MISCELLANEOUS	486
MURRAY	486
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS	481
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	487
PUTNAM'S SONS	488
RIVERS	487
SALES BY AUCTION	488
SITUATIONS VACANT	487
SITUATIONS WANTED	488
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	488

MESSRS. BELL'S LIST.

NOW READY, crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

THE AGE OF JUSTINIAN AND THEODORA. A History of the Sixth Century A.D. By WILLIAM GORDON HOLMES. Vol. II. (completing the work). "He writes with a full knowledge of his subject, and verifies every statement of importance by copious and most valuable references to the original authorities."—*Saturday Review*.

NEW VOLUMES OF SWIFT'S PROSE WORKS

THE PROSE WORKS OF JONATHAN SWIFT. Edited by TEMPLE SCOTT. With an Introduction by the Right Hon. W. E. H. LECKY, M.P. In 12 vols. with numerous Portraits and Facsimiles, 5s. each. [Bohn's Standard Library.

Vols. I.—X. [Now ready.

Vol. XI. LITERARY ESSAYS. [Ready April 24.

Vol. XII. FULL INDEX AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. [In the press.

"An adequate edition of Swift—the whole of Swift, and nothing but Swift—has long been one of the pressing needs of students of English literature.....Mr. Temple Scott has undoubtedly earned the gratitude of all admirers of our greatest satirist, and all students of vigorous, masculine, and exact English."—*Athenæum*.

THE EARLY DAYS OF FRANCES

BURNEY (Madame D'Arbly), 1768–1778. With a Selection from her Correspondence and from the Journals of her Sisters, Susan and Charlotte Burney. Edited by ANNIE RAINE ELLIS. New Edition, Revised. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

[Bohn's Standard Library.

"We have not for a long time come across such a land of pure delight in the book sense as the volumes which Miss Ellis has here been entitled to put before the public."—*Saturday Review*.

Large post 8vo, 1s.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE LATIN.

A few Words to Teachers and Others. By J. P. POSTGATE.

The introduction of some order into the chaos of Latin pronunciation in England may justly be described as a prime need of classical teaching. The object of this work is to present the facts and issues upon which a judgment must proceed in as direct and simple a form as possible.

NOW READY, cloth, 6s.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN INDIA.

A Novel by SHELLAND BRADLEY, Author of 'The Doings of Berengaria.'

"The 'American Girl' really has a sense of humour, and knows how to use it and how not to use it, for not the least of her merits is the brevity which accentuates the lightness and certainty of her sketches.....It is not only here and there that we come across the writer's skill in sharp and telling descriptions or small vivid sketches; it is kept up in an easy flow which makes the book very readable.....If merit is rewarded, the American Girl may rest assured of success in her particular style."—*Academy*.

With numerous Illustrations, crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. net.

BELL'S CATHEDRAL SERIES.

NEW VOLUMES.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

By P. B. IRONSIDE BAX. [May 1.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

By E. C. MORGAN WILMOTT, A.R.I.B.A. [May 1.

ROMSEY ABBEY.

By Rev. T. PERKINS, M.A. [April 24.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

DUCKWORTH & CO.'S LIST.

Messrs. DUCKWORTH & CO. have pleasure in announcing that a **SECOND IMPRESSION** of **THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LESLIE STEPHEN** is **NOW READY**.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LESLIE STEPHEN.

By **FREDERIC W. MAITLAND**.

With 5 Photogravure Portraits. Royal 8vo, **18s. net.**

[SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.]

A FEW NOTICES IN THE PRESS.

"A volume of singular interest and distinction."—*Daily News*.

"A possession for all time."—*Morning Post*.

"To all interested in the literary life this will be **THE MOST IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE BIOGRAPHY OF THE YEAR.**"—*Daily Chronicle*.

"It is not easy to disclose the contents of this remarkable book, for remarkable it is. Those who appreciate plain living and high thinking should turn to this delightful volume."—*Standard*.

"Candid, natural, characteristic, and amusing; full of temperament, good sense, fine feeling. A work of permanent authority and value."—*Tribune*.

NOTICE.—The publication of **ELINOR GLYN'S Novel, THREE WEEKS**, is postponed until the Autumn.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE WELL-KNOWN "RED SERIES."

ANTONIO POLLAIUOLO.

By **MAUD CRUTTWELL**. 51 Plates, 7s. 6d. net. [*Just out.*]

"A book of permanent value, and a book which will be of great interest to that large class which works hard at its Italian galleries, and tries to get a clear view of personalities and influences."—*Times*.

SIR WILLIAM BEECHEY, R.A.

By **W. ROBERTS**, Author of 'Romney,' &c.

49 Plates, 7s. 6d. net.

[*Ready immediately.*]

CONTENTS.

EARLY LIFE.

PICTURES, 1770-87.
PICTURES, 1788-97.
PICTURES, 1798-1806.
PICTURES, 1807-17.
PICTURES, 1818-39.

FAMILY PORTRAITS.

UNEXHIBITED AND OTHER PORTRAITS.
THE BEECHEY ACCOUNT BOOKS, 1789-91 and 1807-26.
APPENDIX.

The illustrations will be a revelation to those who only know the examples in public galleries. Beechey's patrons included nearly all the celebrities of his time, and the history of his life is in effect the history of the time.

SWEATED INDUSTRY.

By **CLEMENTINA BLACK**.

Introduction by **A. G. GARDINER**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Sweating League.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

Miss Black has been a member of the Women's Industrial Council from the time of its establishment, and has been engaged in the investigation of industrial conditions.

The book gives a view of underpaid labour in various branches of industry, describes the conditions of work and rates of pay which prevail, and the degree of success attained by legislation and by unions.

THE FUTURE OF JAPAN.

With a Survey of Present Conditions.

By **W. PETRIE WATSON**. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

An Examination of the Status of Japan; an Account of her Advance as it affects Europe; and an Explanation of her Political and Social Problems.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE KINGS' CRAFTSMEN.

By **W. R. LETHABY**.

With upwards of 125 Illustrations and Photogravure Frontispiece, 12s. 6d. net.

"It is quite safe to say that not since Dean Stanley's 'Memorials' has a book been written on the Abbey which has succeeded in conveying so much of the fascination of its subject, and not since Sir Gilbert Scott put together his 'Gleanings' has so much fresh light been thrown on the history of the fabric and its ornaments."—*Spectator*.

A NEW EDITION (THE THIRD) IS JUST PUBLISHED OF A TEXT-BOOK OF PLANT DISEASES.

By **GEORGE MASSEE**. With Additional Matter, 6s. net.

London: DUCKWORTH & CO. 3, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

CORREGGIO. By T. Sturge Moore.

55 Plates, 7s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Sturge Moore says things which have never been said before, and expresses a theory of art which has long been acted on, but never yet clearly expounded. Well worth reading."—*Tribune*.

ROMAN SCULPTURE

From Augustus to Constantine.

By Mrs. **ARTHUR STRONG, LL.D.** (EUGÉNIE SELLERS).

130 Plates, 10s. net.

[*Ready immediately.*]

CONTENTS.

GREEK AND ETRUSCAN INFLUENCES.
AUGUSTAN ART.
ALTARS AND SARCOPHAGI.
THE PROVINCES.
FLAVIAN AGE.
PRINCIPATE OF TRAJAN.
TRAJAN COLUMN.

ARCH OF BENEVENTO.
PRINCIPATE OF HADRIAN.
ANTONINUS PIUS.
MARCUS AURELIUS.
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS TO DIOCLETIAN.
CONSTANTINE.
PORTRAITURE.

Roman Art is now taking a distinctive place as a subject of study, and this book indicates the trend of the pioneers in the new criticism of Roman Art. The interest now being shown by those connected with the British School in Rome is a sign of the "revival" of this branch of archaeology.

No trouble or expense has been spared in providing the book with a long, representative set of illustrations, which include memorials, monuments, cups, reliefs, gems, cameos, ivories, and portraits.

NEW NOVEL BY OWEN RHOSCOMYL, AUTHOR OF 'OLD FIREPROOF.'

SWEET ROGUES.

Crown 8vo, 328 pp., 6s.

OLD FIREPROOF.

By **OWEN RHOSCOMYL**. 6s.

"He describes vividly, fearlessly, and truly. There are some vivid pictures of veldt warfare, and its very earnestness entitles the story to attention."—*Daily Telegraph*.

Attention is drawn to a serious, rather sombre novel, which for its artistic sincerity is worthy of careful reading. It is a long novel, too consistently tragic, perhaps, for wide popularity; but it will be read and remembered by those who look for something more than a novel of mere entertainment.

HUMAN TOLL.

By **BARBARA BAYNTON**. Author of 'Bush Studies.' 6s.

"We reviewed Mrs. Baynton's 'Bush Studies' in 1903. The present book more than bears out the promise of that clever volume....The story is a closely wrought study of child-life from infancy to dawning womanhood. The book has humour, and genuine humour. For its artistic honesty it deserves high praise."—*From the Athenæum*.

"Mrs. Baynton is one of those rare people with the courage of their observation and of their imagination. She has been known favourably hitherto as the writer of some highly vivid and interesting bush studies. The wilderness is not simply romantic, and 'Human Toll' is not a romance. It is a tragedy which does not shrink from honest and sincere art."—*Daily Mail*.

"There is nothing in recent English fiction that is so psychologically remarkable as her book. It is a work of genius indisputably, disconcertingly sinister, extraordinarily actual."—*Bookman*.

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

IMPERIAL OUTPOSTS.

From a Strategic and Commercial Aspect. With special reference to the Japanese Alliance. By Col. A. M. MURRAY, R.A. With a Preface by Field-Marshal the EARL ROBERTS, V.C. K.G. With Maps and Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. net. [Ready next week.]

CHARLES JAMES FOX,

A Commentary on his Life and Character. By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR. Edited by STEPHEN WHEELER, Author of 'The Coronation Durbar,' &c. With Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, 9s. net. [Ready next week.]

Written in 1811, and suppressed before publication, Landor's 'Commentary' on Trotter's 'Memoirs of the Last Days of Charles James Fox' sees the light for the first time one hundred years after the great Whig statesman's death. Ostensibly a criticism of the well-known volume by Mr. Fox's friend and secretary, it contains Landor's own observations on the policy of Pitt and Fox, on the Napoleonic Wars, on the Irish Union, on the characters of the leading men of the day, together with frequent digressions on topics of literature, art, and morals which the tastes and pursuits, the studies and amusements of Mr. Fox served to illuminate. Extracts from the 'Commentary' have been given by Lord Houghton and Mr. Sidney Colvin, but it is now for the first time printed in full. The only known copy of the book was preserved by Landor's friends, Robert Southey and Lord Houghton, and is now in the possession of the Earl of Crewe, who has allowed it to be used for the present edition.

JUST OUT. OVER 10,000 COPIES
ALREADY SOLD.

HER SON.

By HORACE A. VACHELL, Author of 'The Hill,' 'Brothers,' 'Face of Clay,' &c. 6s.

MISS PHYLLIS BOTTOME'S NEW NOVEL THE IMPERFECT GIFT. 6s.

"We have seldom read a more finished, fresher, more mature novel. . . Miss Bottome has humour, wit, kindness, intuition, and a sense of style. She should be established high in the ranks of fiction writers henceforth."

Morning Leader.

A CHEAP EDITION. 2s. 6d. net.

FORT AMITY.

By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

APRIL 6s.

LABOUR AND SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.
THE INCOME TAX. By Benjamin Taylor.
NEWMAN AND MANNING.
THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND. By Sir Frederick Pollock.

THE MAIN FUNCTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE FIRST EARL OF LYTTON.

MR. HALDANE AND THE ARMY.

THE CHARACTER OF GOETHE. By Prof. P. Hume Brown.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

JOHN EVELYN. By John C. Bailey.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

THE DERIVATION OF THE MODERN HORSE. By Prof. J. C. Ewart. Illustrated.

THE PROSPECTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

INDEX TO VOL CCVI.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

FOR YOUR LIBRARY.

An Atlas is an indispensable reference book in every Library. In choosing an Atlas for your Library let it be accurate and reliable, clearly printed, well coloured, and strongly bound. The following Atlases embody these points and are worthy of consideration.

THE ROYAL ATLAS.

Containing 57 exquisitely coloured and clearly printed Maps, 25 by 20 inches, with a complete Index to each Map. Bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and titles, 20 by 14 inches, 6l. 6s.

A sumptuous Volume for the Library

THE HANDY ROYAL ATLAS.

Consisting of 51 beautifully coloured Plates, 18½ by 14½ in., and Complete Index bound in Rexine, 15 by 10½ in., 25s., half-bound morocco, 37s. 6d.

An excellent Atlas for General Use.

THE M.P. ATLAS.

Being a Collection of Maps illustrating the British Empire throughout the World, all carefully coloured and strongly bound in art cloth, 20 by 13½ in., price 25s. net.

This Atlas is of special importance at the present time, owing to the great questions that are being discussed at the Colonial Conference.

An Atlas for every British Subject.

Write for Complete Catalogue. It will interest you.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, LIMITED,
Edina Works, Edinburgh;
7, Paternoster Square, London.

TEACHERS' SCRIPTURAL LIBRARY.

Price Sixpence each, net.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.S.

1. BRIEF LESSONS ON THE PARABLES AND MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. The First Part contains short Expositions of the Parables, arranged according to Date; in the Second, the Miracles are treated under the heads of the Regions in which they were wrought. With Two Illustrations.

2. EMINENT SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS: a Series of Biographical Studies in the Old and New Testaments. Illustrated by Six Views of Biblical Scenes, which will, it is hoped, be found useful to all who are interested in the study of the Holy Scripture.

Published by STONEMAN, 29, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Insurance Companies.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, SICKNESS,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, BURGLARY, AND
FIDELITY GUARANTEE RISKS

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,000,000. Claims paid £5,000,000.

64, CORNHILL LONDON.

A. VIAN, Secretary.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, NOVEMBER 20, 1907.

All With Profit Assurances previously effected, and then in force, will participate.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1835.

ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT.

Write for Leaflet on

NET COST OF ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Catalogues.

WOODCUTS, EARLY BOOKS, MSS., &c.

LEIGHTON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

Containing 1,330 Facsimiles.

Thick 8vo, art cloth, 25s.; half-morocco, 30s.

Pt. XI. (2nd Supp.), B-Doe, with 164 Facsimiles, 2s. Now Ready.

J. & J. LEIGHTON,

40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, London, W.

BOOK CATALOGUES.

PUBLISHERS' REMAINERS.

Comprising Books in all Departments of Literature, perfectly new in condition and greatly reduced in price.

WILLIAM GLAISHER, Remainder and Discount Bookseller,

265, High Holborn, London.

Also a useful CATALOGUE of POPULAR CURRENT LITERATURE at cash prices, and a CATALOGUE of FRENCH LITERATURE.

CATALOGUE, No. 47.—Drawings and Etchings

by John Ruskin—Drawings by Turner, Prout, Hunt, Burne-Jones, &c.—Engravings after Turner—Etchings by Whistler and Samuel Palmer—Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT AND RARE

BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookfinder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Books for others selected from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16, John Bright Street, Birmingham—Burton's Arabian Nights, 17 vols. illus., unexpurgated, 15l. 15s.; Farmer and Henley's Slang Dictionary, 7 vols. (12l.) for 3l. 3s.

THE MOSHER BOOKS.

MY NEW CATALOGUE—

a remarkable bit of bookcraft in itself—is sent free on request to Book-lovers in any part of the World.

THOMAS B. MOSHER,
Portland, Maine, U.S.A.

BOOKS.—WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS,

Booksellers and Exporters, are prepared to give highest cash prices for Libraries of any description and of any magnitude. Gentlemen, Executors, and others should communicate with WILLIAM BROUGH & SONS, who are at all times prepared to give full cash value for Books in all Branches of Literature. Vendors will find this method of disposing of their Properties to be much more advantageous than Auction, while the worry, delay, and expense inseparable to Auction Sale will be entirely obviated. CATALOGUES gratis.—315, Broad Street, Birmingham. Established 1845. Telegrams: "Bibliopole, Birmingham."

ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS.—Collectors and Antiquarians are invited to apply to SPINK & SON, Limited, for Specimen Copy gratis of their NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR. The latest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for Sale at Moderate Prices.—SPINK & SON, Limited, Experts, Valuers and Cataloguers, 16, 17, and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Established upwards of a Century.

HARRY H. PEACH, 37, Belvoir Street, Leicester, issues CATALOGUES of EARLY PRINTING, MSS. No. 31 contains MSS. AND BOOKS BEFORE 1500. Post free to Collectors.

EBENEZER PROUT'S WORKS.

Bound, each net, 2s.

HARMONY: its Theory and Practice. Twentieth Impression.

Revised and largely rewritten.

ANALYTICAL KEY TO THE EXERCISES in the Same. Net 3s.

COUNTERPOINT: Strict and Free.

DOUBLE COUNTERPOINT AND CANON.

FUGUE.

FUGAL ANALYSIS.

MUSICAL FORM.

APPLIED FORMS.

THE ORCHESTRA. 2 vols.

AUGENER, Ltd., 6, New Burlington Street, and 22, Newgate Street.

NOW READY, price 21s.

LAND AND FRESHWATER MOLLUSCA OF INDIA.

Part X. Vol. II.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.S., &c.

With 17 Plates and Text, treating of the following Genera and Sub-Genera, with Anatomical Details:—

MACROCHLAMYS, BENSONIA, AUSTENIA, TAPHROSPIRA,

SOPHINA, EUPECTA, KALIELLA, DURGEILLA, LEPTODONTARIUM,

LAMPROCYSTIS, CORILLA, PLECTOPYLIS, THRYA-

NOTA, PHILALANKA, and SYKESIA; and the following new Genera: DALINGIA, SARIKA, RAHULA, and STAFFORDIA.

TAYLOR & FRANCIS, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

TENTH EDITION, price Two Shillings.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of

Astronomy. Tenth Edition. With 3 Plates. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.S.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy." Guardian.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

THIRTEENTH EDITION JUST OUT, price Sixpence, cloth.

REMARKABLE COMETS: a Brief Survey of

the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary Astronomy. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.S.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

EIGHTH EDITION, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price Sixpence.

REMARKABLE ECLIPSES: a Sketch of the

most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.S.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD'S NEW BOOKS

At all Booksellers' and Libraries.

SECOND EDITION,
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY W. T. BENDA.

THE GOLDEN HAWK

By EDITH RICKERT.

Daily Mail.—"The Golden Hawk" may be read, and will be read, with sheer pleasure in the exuberance of life."
Tribune.—"The Golden Hawk" is a book that should be missed by no reader with a taste for true romance."
Poll-Magazine.—"A delightful romance, full of life, passion, and sunshine. 'The Golden Hawk' is a triumph of the story-teller's art."

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S WORK. A STAFF OFFICER'S SCRAP-BOOK.

By Lieutenant-General IAN HAMILTON, K.C.B. With Illustrations and Maps. 2 vols. demy 8vo, 18s. net each.

SIR CHARLES ELIOT'S NEW BOOK. LETTERS FROM THE FAR EAST.

By Sir CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., Author of 'Turkey in Europe,' 'The East Africa Protectorate,' &c. Demy 8vo, illustrated, 2s. 6d. net.
Daily Chronicle.—"Sir Charles Eliot has written a book on the Far East which differs from most other books on the same subject as a diamond differs from paste. Perusal of this book suggests the invaluable nature of an unofficial report of the inner side of world politics. Perspective is not the strong point of Britons, but perspective is what Sir Charles Eliot gives us in 'Letters from the Far East.'"

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL'S NEW VOLUME. MEMORIES OF THE MONTHS.

Series IV. By the Right Hon. Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart. With Photogravure Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. (Uniform with Series I., II., and III.)

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE, 1300 to 1907. By ARTHUR GALTON, Vicar of Edenham. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

TIPPOO TIB. The Story of his Career in Central Africa. Narrated from his own Accounts by Dr. HEINRICH BRODE. With Portrait and Map, 10s. 6d. net.

SOME PROBLEMS OF EXISTENCE. By NORMAN PEARSON. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

Daily Telegraph.—"Mr. Pearson carries out his disquisitions with such persuasive skill and such modest reasonableness that I think his book is likely to prove of considerable service to men worried and perplexed in an age which is for ever halting between two opinions, and rarely able to make up its mind."

THE PRINCES OF ACHÆIA AND

THE CHRONICLES OF MOREA. A Study of Greece in the Middle Ages. By Sir RENNELL RODD, G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G. C.B., Author of 'Customs and Lore of Modern Greece,' 'Ballads of the Fleet,' &c. 2 vols. Demy 8vo, 25s. net.

Spectator.—"Sir Rennell Rodd has done what Gibbon did not care to do. He has pursued 'the obscure and various dynasties that rose and fell on the continent or in the isles.' He has given them life, and compiled a coherent narrative such as has not been offered to us before in English."

THUCYDIDES MYTHISTORICUS.

By F. M. CORNFORD, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

Manchester Guardian.—"An exhaustive and fascinating study. Mr. Cornford has made a contribution not merely to the interpretation of Thucydides, but to the understanding of ancient thought in general, of great originality and of permanent value."

SIX RADICAL THINKERS.

(Bentham, J. S. Mill, Thomas Carlyle, Cobden, Mazzini, T. H. Green). By JOHN MACCUNN, LL.D., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Liverpool. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

AT THE WORKS. A Study of a

Manufacturing Town. By LADY BELL, Author of 'The Minor Moralists,' &c. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

London: EDWARD ARNOLD, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, W.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ARMINEL OF THE WEST, A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'A PIXY IN PETTICOATS.'

The *Observer* says:—"Mr. John Trevena has written a novel that will bring him fame. . . . 'Arminel' is a romance to read and read again with never-ceasing delight." The *Tribune* says:—"Its clever portrayal of many rustic characters, for its vivid picture of life on Dartmoor, and for the very delicate and charming idyl of love between the young husband and wife, the novel is of great promise, and will delight many readers."

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT. BY JANE WARDLE.

"About the most brilliant piece of satire that has been published this century."—TRUTH.

'The Artistic Temperament' is a novel by a new writer, Jane Wardle. Within a fortnight of publication it was marked out as one of the successful books of the season. A second impression is now ready. The *Bookman* says:—"It is a book that will be talked about, and it deserves to be."

EXTON MANOR, BY ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, is now in its Third Impression.

Everybody praises 'Exton Manor'; the *Field* endorses the verdict of the *Christian World*; *Reynolds* finds itself in agreement with the *Morning Post*; the *Athenæum* welcomes it as heartily as does *Punch*. "A Man of Kent" devoted nearly a column in a recent issue of the *British Weekly* to 'Exton Manor,' which he describes as "one of the pleasantest and most entertaining novels I have read for a long time." "I mean it," he continues, "as a high compliment to Mr. Marshall when I say that he reminds me of the beloved Trollope."

PRIVY SEAL, BY FORD MADDOX HUEFFER.

"With 'Privy Seal,' says the *Telegraph*, "Mr. Ford Maddox Hueffer has scored another distinct success, and once more makes good his title to be considered a writer, not only of great promise, but of distinct achievement." The *Morning Post* says:—"A lifelike and convincing story of Katherine Howard."

THE CONTEMPORARY POETS SERIES

Per vol. 1s. net.
DEMOCRATIC SONNETS. (2 vols.) W. M. ROSSSETTI.

REPOSE AND OTHER VERSES. J. MARJORAM.

THE SOUL'S DESTROYER AND OTHER POEMS. WILLIAM H. DAVIES.

SEALED ORDERS AND OTHER POEMS. WALTER HERBERT POLLOCK.

SELECTED POEMS. (Ready shortly.) D. RADFORD.

"This fresh and comely sheaf of poetry in its decent green wrappers comes like the opening blade of the crocus eloquent of the promise of spring. . . . Here at a minimum of expense is poetry and to spare. Mr. Alston Rivers has deserved the gratitude of the reading world for that, in old classic phrase, he has not despaired of the Republic of literature."

Mr. ARTHUR WAUGH in the *Daily Graphic*.

London: ALSTON RIVERS, LTD., Chatterton House, Brooke Street, Holborn Bars.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

GARIBALDI'S DEFENCE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN, Late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Author of 'England in the Age of Wycliffe,' &c.

With 7 Maps and numerous Illustrations.

8vo, 6s. 6d. net.

"Quite apart from its worth as a piece of careful historical research, it is as fascinating as a romance, and, as such, worthy of its subject."—*Tribune*.

JAPANESE RULE IN FORMOSA.

By YOSABURO TAKEKOSHI, Member of the Japanese Diet. With Preface by Baron SHIMPEI GOTO, Chief of the Civil Administration. Translated by GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Tokyo. With Map and 38 Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"Supplies just the kind of information that is wanted. It has almost the value of a Blue-book."—*Spectator*.

THE TRUST MOVEMENT IN

BRITISH INDUSTRY: a Study of Business Organisation. By HENRY W. MACROSTY, B.A., Lecturer, London School of Economics, and Examiner in Commerce, Birmingham University. 8vo, 9s. net.

"The whole subject of industrial combinations, whether for the purpose of production or of regulating prices, is a fascinating one, and Mr. Macrosty's book is a mine of information bearing upon the problem in its various phases. The word 'trust' is not used by the writer in a condemnatory sense, and he—rightly, we think—sums up the situation by saying that, so far as the interests of the community are concerned, the movement which he has so exhaustively described is not at present dangerous, but that 'it contains, like every new development, great and new possibilities alike for good and evil.'"—*Tribune*.

THE WHOLE ART OF CARAVAN-

NING: being Personal Experiences in England and Scotland. By BERTRAM SMITH. With 16 Illustrations from Photographs and 16 other Illustrations in the Text. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Edited by REGINALD L. POOLE, M.A. Ph.D.

No. 86. APRIL, 1907. Royal 8vo, price 5s.

- Articles.
 - THE CEREMONIAL BOOK OF CONSTANTINE PORPHYROGENNETOS. By Prof. Bury, LL.D.
 - NOTES AND NORMAN CASTLES IN IRELAND. By Goddard H. Orpen.
 - ENGLAND AND THE OSTEND COMPANY. By Gerald B. Hertz.
 - FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND. By Prof. Vinogradoff, D.C.L.
- Notes and Documents.
 - THE TWELVE CONCLUSIONS OF THE LOLLARDS. By the Rev. H. S. Cronin, B.D.
 - TWO LETTERS ADDRESSED TO CROMWELL. By Prof. Firth, LL.D.
 - A MEMOIR OF QUEEN MARY CAROLINE OF NAPLES. By R. M. Johnston.
- And others.
- Reviews of Books. 4. Short Notices.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

No. 420. APRIL, 1907. 8vo, price 6s.

- LORD ACTON'S LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.
- PEASANT STUDIES IN FRENCH FICTION.
- THE LAND QUESTION.
- THE PLEIADAE AND THE ELIZABETHANS.
- COLONIAL PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.
- JOHN EVELYN.
- LAMARTINE AND ELVIRE.
- THE MENACE OF THE DESERT.
- SANCTA SANCTORUM.
- GARIBALDI'S DEFENCE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.
- POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE COUNTRY.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS' LIST.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE CHURCH OF ROME

And its influence upon the production and the distribution of Literature.

A Study of the History of the Prohibitory and Expropriatory Indexes, together with some Consideration of the Effects of State Censorship and of Censorship by Protestants. By GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM, Litt. D., Author of 'Authors and their Public in Ancient Times,' 'Books and their Makers in the Middle Ages,' 'The Question of Copyright,' &c. 2 vols. Uniform with 'Books and their Makers.' Svo, cloth, 21s. net.

This treatise presents a schedule of the indexes issued by the Church, together with a list of the more important of the decrees, edicts, prohibitions, and briefs having to do with the prohibition of specific books, from the time of Gelasius I., 567 A.D., to the issue in 1900 of the latest Index of the Church under Leo XIII.

"A work of minute and exact learning, full of interest for students of the history of literature in general, and especially of Roman theology."—*Scotsman*.

"Dr. Putnam is a trained and experienced historian."—*Expository Times*. "This learned and elaborate work."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"Hence the necessity for the thorough re-examination of the whole question, which Dr. Putnam has adopted, and carried out with extraordinary minuteness of detail and great erudition."—*Aberdeen Free Press*. "We hope that the second volume of this work will be as thorough and interesting as the first."—*Morning Post*.

"Dr. George Haven Putnam has produced in this book what to students of history will be a valuable work of reference."—*Birmingham Post*.

"The value of such a work is easily realized."—*East Anglian Daily Times*.

"A new and valuable accession to the list of Dr. Putnam's bibliographical publications."—*Bookseller*.

THE HISTORY OF PAINTING.

By RICHARD MUTHÉ, Ph.D., Professor in the University of Breslau, Author of 'History of Modern Painting,' &c. Translated from the German, and Edited, with Critical Notes, by GEORGE KRIEHN, Ph.D., sometime Instructor in the Johns Hopkins University, and Assistant Professor in the Leland Stanford Junior University. With 51 Illustrations. 2 vols. Svo, cloth extra, gilt tops, uncut edges, in box, 21s. net.

Richard Muthé is a critic of art at once brilliant and sound, whose reputation is now world-wide. Muthé's work is not an art history of the hackneyed kind that follows chronicles of painting into its obscure and insignificant ramifications, and weighs down the narrative with masses of biographical and descriptive data. The aim of the present book is, while not neglecting technical questions, to interpret the great masterpieces of painting as human documents and manifestations of the dominant feelings and tendencies of the epochs to which they belong.

"Eminently readable and stimulating; should find a place upon the shelves of every art library."—*Observer*.

"For a conception of the charm of the author's style and the comprehensive nature of his treatment of the various masters influencing the styles and phases of art, we must refer the reader to the work itself."—*Belfast Northern Whig*. "This new 'History of Painting' is an eminently pleasing work."—*Daily Graphic*.

"Prof. Kriehn's translation is...admirable...The illustrations to the volumes are copious and well got-up."—*Morning Post*.

THE FAMILY.

An Ethnographical and Historical Outline, with Descriptive Notes, planned as a Text-book for the use of College Lecturers and Directors of Home-Reading Clubs. By ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS, Ph.D. Svo, cloth, 12s. 6d. net.

A time-saving text-book for lecturers to elementary students in sociology. It aims to encourage independent work by students without involving them in unduly advanced work. Controversial theory is carefully distinguished from fact, and the suggestions and bibliographical notes for research which it contains are separate from those for more elementary descriptive work. It is also a guide for home-reading clubs for young women of college age.

"The scheme of the book is admirably carried out."—*Scotsman*.

"Seldom has a woman made so important and solid a contribution to the proper study of mankind."—*Yorkshire Observer*. "This is an eminently practical text-book."—*Glasgow Herald*.

THE LIFE OF GOETHE.

By ALBERT BIELSCHOWSKY. Authorized Translation from the German by WILLIAM A. COOPER, Assistant Professor of German in the Leland Stanford Junior University. In 3 Volumes. Fully illustrated. Svo, cloth, 15s. net each.

Ready shortly: Vol. II. FROM THE ITALIAN JOURNEY TO THE WAR OF LIBERATION, 1788-1815.

In Press: Vol. III. FROM THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA TO THE POET'S DEATH, 1815-1832.

Previously issued: Vol. I. FROM BIRTH TO THE RETURN FROM ITALY.

HUNTING BIG GAME WITH GUN AND WITH KODAK.

How Wild Animals Look and Live in their Haunts, from Personal Experiences in the United States, Dominion of Canada, and Old Mexico. By WILLIAM S. THOMAS. With 70 Illustrations from Original Photographs by the Author. Svo, cloth extra, 8s. net.

"The book is among those which enable the reader to understand the mystic call that summons him to obey it to the wilderness of woods and mountains."—*Scotsman*.

"It is full of interesting nature observations by a trained observer of birds and animals. We have vivid and picturesque descriptions of the varying scenes of the expedition."—*Southport Guardian*.

"Will rouse to enthusiasm all who take interest in the absorbing affair of big-game shooting."—*Falmer*.

"We have most interesting details of adventure met with while hunting big horn in the Ridge River Valley."—*Nottingham Guardian*.

SCIENTIFIC SANCTION FOR THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

Proved and Popularly Expanded by a Physiologist. By Dr. J. STARKE. Crown Svo, cloth, 6s.

The uncertainty of conviction—whether one should not take a drop of alcohol, or whether one may at least take moderate quantities—must always disconcert people anew, since this question is continually coming up when one is on a journey, at home, or in company, and even when one consults a physician who orders wine. Here, then, a word of relief is necessary, and all the more for the reason that there is not the slightest ground for all this uncertainty, since neither natural science nor medicine has hitherto shown that the moderate use of good alcoholic drinks is harmful. The present treatise is principally a revision of the most generally accepted views concerning alcohol, but it is not that alone. It is not only a criticism of old demonstrations of scientific advances, but it is also a popularly intelligent picture of the conditions under the moderate use of alcohol on the basis of modern scientific facts and demonstrations.

CATHEDRALS AND CLOISTERS OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

By ELSIE WHITLOCK ROSE. With 4 Photogravures and 200 other Illustrations from Original Photographs, and a Map, by VIDA HUNT FRANCIS. 2 vols. Svo, cloth extra, gilt tops, uncut edges, in box, 21s. net.

"Written with knowledge and a wisely-tempered enthusiasm, and is well worth buying and keeping."—*Daily Chronicle*.

MADAME DE STAEL TO BENJAMIN CONSTANT.

Unpublished Letters and other Mementos. From the Papers left by Mme. Charlotte de Constant. Edited by ELIZABETH DE NOLDE. Translated from the French by CHARLOTTE HARWOOD. Illustrated. Crown Svo, cloth, 6s. net. [Nearly ready.]

WITH A CAMERA IN MAJORCA.

By MARGARET D'ESTE, Author of 'Through Corsica with a Camera.' With Frontispiece in Colour, Map, and 70 Illustrations from Photographs by Mrs. R. M. KING. Crown Svo, cloth extra, 7s. 6d. net.

This volume gives an account of three months spent in exploring the Balearic Islands, which are rich in architectural, artistic, and archaeological interest, and little known to the travelling public. The photographs form the most complete record yet made of the three islands.

ROMANCE OF THE ITALIAN VILLAS.

By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY. Uniform with 'Romance of Bourbon Châteaux.' With 9 Photogravures, 1 Coloured, and 44 other Illustrations. Svo, cloth extra, gilt top, in box, 15s. net.

"Miss Champney's book will be of pleasant service to those who enjoy the pastime, as she calls it, of matching place to story. The pictures are either beautiful reproductions of old masters or photographs of villas."—*Yorkshire Daily Observer*.

WINGED WHEELS IN FRANCE.

By MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER. With about 60 Illustrations. Svo, cloth extra, gilt top, uncut edges, 10s. 6d. net.

"A book which is readable as well as informing...Will Mr. Shoemaker let us know if he has an empty seat in his motor next time he sets out on a tour."—*Daily Chronicle*.

THE ETHICS OF WAGNER'S RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

By MARY ELIZABETH LEWIS. Crown Svo, cloth, 6s.

As the name implies, Mrs. Lewis's book is a study of the ideals of conduct set forth in the lyrical dramas of Richard Wagner. It constructs from an analysis of the words and deeds of the gods and heroes who play their parts in the great trilogy, a coherent ethical system, which, in the view of the author, Wagner wished to present concretely through the music and poetry of his operas.

SHELburne ESSAYS.

Fourth Series. By PAUL ELMER MORE. Crown Svo, cloth, 5s. net.

This fourth volume contains essays on: The Vicar of Morwenstow, Fanny Burney, A Note on "Daddy" Crisp, George Herbert, John Keats, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Lamb Again, Walt Whitman, William Blake, The Letters of Horace Walpole, The Theme of 'Paradise Lost.'

PRINCESSES AND COURT LADIES.

By ARVÈDE BARINE. Fully illustrated, Svo, cloth extra, gilt top, in box, 12s. 6d.

"It is not often our good fortune to come across such an entertaining volume."—*Daily News*.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

By GEORGE WILLIAM KNOX. Crown Svo, cloth, 6s.

Vol. VI. in the "American Lectures on the History of Religions."

NEW LIST NOW READY.

24, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, LONDON; AND NEW YORK.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. BELL & BRADFUTE and Mr. JOHN MENZIES Edinburgh.—Saturday, April 20, 1907.